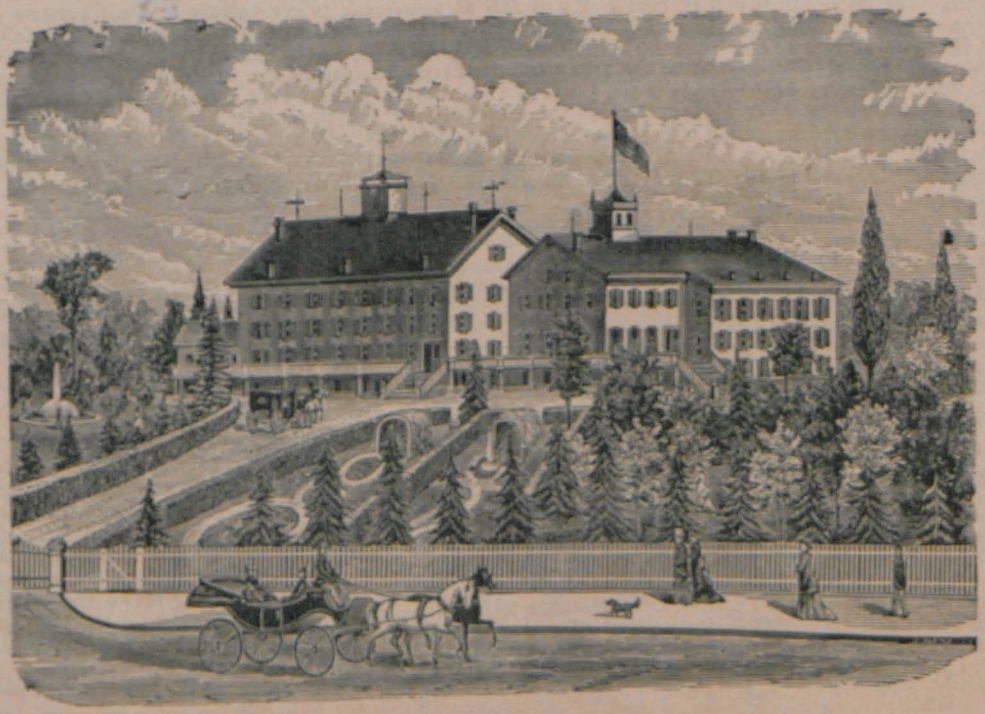
THE OREAD

OF

MT. CARROLL SEMINARY.



F. A. W. SHIMER, Principal and Prop'r.

ADELIA C. JOY, ASSOCIATE PRINCIPAL.

Improvement and Progress are Duties.

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CARROLL COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

PIANO AND ORGAN TRADE.

Thirty years in the Business Gives Great Facilities for Purchasing and Securing Choice Selections of Instruments.

In our first experience as Financial Manager of the Mt. Carroll Seminary, it devolved upon us to purchase Pianos for the use of the school, in which transaction we became cognizant of the swindle, (we cannot call it by a milder name) practiced on the public in the sale of instruments. We at once resolved to correct the wrong, so far as in our power, and at the same time encourage the study of music by making it comparatively easy for our pupils and patrons to secure instruments. To this end we offered to furnish Pianos, Organs, or any instrument wanted *to our music pupils at COST to us.* Thus began a trade that has become so extensive as to embrace all classes as our customers, extending as it does from New Hampshire to California, and even to Japan. Orders made by mail are filled with care and promptness, and to the satisfaction of purchasers, as if made in person. We do not sell the "shoddy" makes of Organs and Pianos, that are flooding the country—("a 16 to 27 stop organ for $65.00," and Pianos at similiar offers.) *Our* business is to sell *truly first-class* instruments at the *lowest* living margin of profit, our expenses in the business being merely nominal.

With the amount of sales made, our facilities have increased, until we command any make in the country, and the very lowest trade prices. We do not now sell at *cost* but will sell at *wholesale* prices to any and all persons ever in any way connected with the school, and this gives great bargains to purchasers, leaving a reasonable margin of profit to us. To those never patrons of this institution, we can give LARGER DISCOUNTS than customers can get from manufacturers or any other dealers. Instruments are sent directly from the manufactory, hence customers can be supplied with equal facility, East, West, North or South. Warrantees for five to seven years given on instruments. Our arrangements for selecting instruments are such we can safely guarantee a far better selection than if made by the purchaser in person. Let the customer make his or her choice, whether a McCammon, a Chickering, a Guild, a Steinway, or *any* make in the United States and we will quote figures—WE WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD. "SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK SALES," is the true policy of the dealer, and better justice to the buyer. This is our motto in our trade in musical instruments. We sell at the lowest possible prices at which truly first-class instruments can be afforded.

N. B.—*We make a specialty of furnishing instruments to* CHURCHES, CLERGYMEN, SCHOOLS and TEACHERS, *at best* WHOLESALE *prices*, same as to our students. Do not purchase until you have corresponded with us, and get references—names of those who have dealt with us. For price list and particulars, address,

FINANCIAL MANAGER MT. CARROLL SEMINARY,
Carroll County, Illinois.

"WHAT PIANOS, ORGANS AND OTHER MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS CAN YOU RECOMMEND?"

In answer to the above query, which I am almost daily receiving, have to say—*such as I have confidence in.* The country is flooded with "cheap" instruments. I *can* sell any make manufactured—at prices from one hundred dollars and upwards for a piano and twenty-five dollars and upwards for an organ. The *very cheap* instruments are *made to sell*—are "shoddy" indeed, and I do not *recommend* them. If a customer *must* have one of this class, I can give it to him cheaper than the cheapest, with the manufacturers warrantee, but *not with my endorsement.* I will not recommend an instrument for the sake of securing a sale, or because I can make a larger profit on it than any other. It is not my province to point out the makes I will not deal in, but it is my privilege to explain on what I base my confidence in an instrument. I can recommend such as I have tested by the severest of all tests—school use, and found to stand the test for many years. Some of these are not among the high priced makes, but the test has satisfied me, and they meet the wants of a large per cent. of customers, hence I sell them. Others, the high-priced and universally recognized standard instruments, I use and sell also. The names of over thirty different makes appear on our sale books. Let a purchaser say to me frankly about how much money he can put into an instrument, and I will name the one that my judgment, based on and experience of over twenty-seven years in selling instruments, dictates as the best that can be done for the sum named. If a customer has a preference for a certain make, let him name it and the lowest price at which he can buy it, and I will give *my* prices. We have over thirty-five instruments in use at the Seminary, thus testing a variety of leading makes of Pianos, the Miller, McCammon, Chickering, Knabe, Hallett & Davis, Mathuseck, Hallett & Cumston, Emerson, Arion, Bradbury, Guild and Church. Of organs: the Shoninger, Palace, Carpenter, Mendota, Estey. Of guitars: the Martin and Beni. Of Pianos we have several other makes that can be seen, tested and compared here in our Conservatory. Of all the many makes we have tested in *our use*, than which there is no more severe, *the* MCCAMMON HAS PROVED THE BEST *all things considered.* Our faith (in this make) we show by our works, *as we have placed over twenty new McCammon Pianos in our Conservatory.*

"WHY DO YOU SELL INSTRUMENTS?" *Why not leave the trade to dealers and agents who need it?*" are questions often propounded. In addition to the above, we have to say, we sell instruments to make money. Our profits are small on each instrument, but with the large numbers sold we realize quite a sum annually and we need it. Every dollar is made tributary to our school improvement and enlargement. No institution of this kind can be self-sustaining within itself. We choose to get necessary funds, in the line of a legitimate business, and through careful financiering rather than spend our time, and employing agents to travel the country, "soliciting" funds and pupils—in other words begging. While we, by our trade aid materially in carrying forward our school enterprise, as we by our low prices bring instruments within the reach of all, and thus have for over a quarter of a century served as a public benefactor. Every person who buys an instrument of us, while he saves money, may have at the same time the satisfaction of aiding a worthy enterprise contributing to the support of the Mt. Carroll Seminary.

ENTIRE CONFIDENCE may be had in this system of trade in musical instruments. Orders may be made by letter from any part of the country, however remote, with more assurance than the purchaser can go to the manufactory or to the organ warerooms of the largest dealer and make his own selections. How this can be done is readily explained. Every piano or organ is bought directly from the manufacturer or general agent. The selection is submitted to him, who knows better than anyone else can know just the merit of each and every instrument. His honor is involved. His interest prompts him to fill the order to the best of his ability. He knows we buy largely. He knows the aim is to deal fairly and liberally with all, and if he fails to fill the orders from this source satisfactorily, he will lose a large amount of trade. It can be readily seen that interest would prompt to more care in filling such an order, than in supplying the demands of a private customer for single or even a small lot of instruments. The purchaser has only to describe what he wants, as to style, finish, quality of tone, action, etc., and his want will be met to the letter, through the order of

FINANCIAL MANAGER OF THE MUSICAL CONSERVATORY.
Mt. Carroll, Carroll County, Illinois.

THE OREAD

OF

MOUNT CARROLL SEMINARY.

Old Series, Vol. 12, No. 12. MT. CARROLL, CARROLL CO., ILL., AUGUST, 1884. New Series, Vol. 5, No. 12.

THE SHORES OF THE MEDITERRANEAN.

The waters of the Mediterranean lap the shores of three sister continents. This sea was so named by the ancients, because it was thought to be the center of the world. Every school boy and girl knows how incorrect, geographically, was the cognomen; but, in a sense far higher than they knew, this sea *is* the center of the world, the point from which the light of civilization, purity, beauty, truth, all that is fairest or best in human life, have radiated to the farthest circumference of the earth.

More than four thousand years before the existence of this, our fair land of Liberty, was dreamed of; on the banks of the lower Nile, lived a people remarkable alike for their skill in the arts and sciences, and for their laws. The proofs of the former still exist in the mighty structures which greet the eyes of the traveler in the ancient land; and of the latter, in the principles of national polity that have come down to us through many generations and many peoples. Here sojourned the people chosen by God; here in Pharaoh's palace, Moses was reared and educated in all the learning of the Egyptians; and here the Israelites imbibed something of the culture of the most learned race of the times. Although Israelitish law and temple ritual were given directly by God, they were so colored by Egyptian custom, that a marked resemblance has been noted. When the Shepherd Kings, like a worn out garment had served their purpose, they were replaced by another dynasty, and this little spot of sand and pyramids, with a grasping ambition which naught less than the possession of the world would satisfy, cried for still more, until the palms and dates even beyond the Euphrates became hers. Fortunes and misfortunes followed, until Alexander the Great, with an ambition even more omniverous than her own, turning back from the Orient, sighing for more worlds to conquer, seized and bound her fast to his dominions.

Following the sea coast toward the north and east, we find a narrow strip of country in which flourished a nation whose end and aim was very different from that of her great contemporary. The Phœnicians were the greatest merchants and navigators of antiquity. Their ships sailed even past the frowning cliffs of the "Pillars of Hercules," to Britannia, the "Land of Tin," to the Azores and Canary Islands, bringing back the valuable products of these remote regions. Very careful were they to conceal the sources of their wealth. The people were so engrossed in trade, that literature and the arts languished, and they themselves were crafty, haughty, unscrupulous, ready to do any and every thing for the all-important end, gain. Yet for the alphabet, which some one aptly calls "one of their exports," we owe them more than we can realize without reflection.

And this same spirit of adventure, which seems to have been shared by their women, led—when a Tyrian princess, supplanted by an usurper, sought safety in flight—to the establishment on the African coast, opposite the Italian peninsula, of a republic which became the rival of Rome herself, and whose opposition aroused in her a spirit of emulation, without which she never could have gained her supremacy on the seas. Dido carried to Carthage the manners and customs of her native country. The people became a tribe more intellectual, but for all that, proved themselves true sons and daughters of old Tyre and Sidon. Her notoriety was gained chiefly in her fall, which took place after three terrific conflicts known as the three Punic wars. Hannibal was said by Scipio to be the greatest general of his time, but even Hannibal could not save Carthage, heroic as were his efforts.

The influence emanating from the "Land flowing with milk and honey" is greater than that from all other lands of the world combined. Its history is too familiar to need repetition. We have all heard, from our earliest remembrance, of Abraham's journey to his promised inheritance, of the captivity and deliverance of his children in Egypt, Saul, David, Solomon and his temple, of the birth, life and death of Christ. Let us think a moment what this world would be were it not for Christianity. To realize this conception we need only regard the condition of those nations to whom it is unknown to-day. Christ was a Jew, so indirectly all that we are, all that we ever hope to be, we owe to this now despised, persecuted race.

As from the Jews came the religion of the world, so from the Greeks came the poetry, philosophy and art. Whence came this people? Homer has celebrated the exploits of the Heroic and Mythological ages in the Illiad and Odyssey. Tradition has it, the race was one intermediate between the gods and men, men stronger and more courageous, women more beautiful than those of other times With such a position as their little peninsula had, with such a clime, and with such an ancestry and store of mythological lore to urge them on to brave and valiant deeds, how could they have become less than they did? Pagan religion and culture reached their zenith here. Some of the prayers to Zeus, father of the gods, are worthy the spirit of Christianity. The oracles were supposed to interpret the will of the gods, and that at Delphi was so famous that even foreign nations consulted it on the most important matters of State. No literature is more complete, nor interesting and valuable than that of the Greeks. The genius and intellectual greatness of this people displayed itself in every variety of production. Homer is acknowledged, by universal consent, to be the "Father of Poetry." Little or nothing is known of the life of this great spirit, but he and his name are immortalized by his epics. Turning to Philosophy, we are struck at once by the number and variety of theories taught. We see Socrates, with his repulsive features, plain attire and bare feet, the laughing-stock of the casual on-looker, but charming, by his irresistible logic and the beauty of his sentiments, all who listened to his discourse, walking the streets of Athens, teaching men for thirty years—at last condemned to death for his so-called false doctrines. We see him calmly drink the cup of hemlock and expire, still expressing his firm belief in the soul's immortality. We hear of Diogenes, the Cynic, living in a tub to show his contempt for the proprieties of life; of Plato, Xenophon; of Aristotle, Demosthenes, Euclid, Plythagoras. The sculpture and architecture of the age of

Pericles have never been equalled, much less surpassed, and the artist of to-day gathers from the study of these models his highest inspiration. The fame of the Parthenon, the crowning glory of the Acropolis, is undying. I suppose we can form no adequate conception of the grace and beauty of this structure, whose every line is a curve, whose every proportion is perfect. In one sense, it is a pity this magnificent building should have been despoiled of so great a part of its adornments, and one cannot but sympathize with the indignant protest of the poet.

"Tell not the deed to blushing Europe's ears,
The ocean queen, the free Britannia bears
The last poor plunder from a bleeding land;
Yes, she, whose generous aid her name endears,
Tears down the remant with a harpy's hand,
Which envious Eld forbore, and tyrants left to stand."

Yet thousands, to whom before they were inaccessible, may now derive benefit and pleasure from their study in the European museums.

Lovely Greece!

"Still are thy skies as blue, thy crags as wild;
Sweet are thy groves, and verdant are thy fields;
Thine olives ripe as when Minerva smiled."
Art, glory, freedom fail, but nature still is fair.

Turn we then from this land of poetry and art, to where the Eternal City sits upon her seven hills, and extends her conquest over the civilized world. Nothing in Latin poetry is more romantic than the traditional history of Rome; but modern historians tell us we must no longer believe these tales, that they are unfounded, and so unworthy belief. However, it is *not* Rome as she was in her early days, but Rome in her prime, Rome as mistress of the world, that chiefly interests us. An increase of power came with each new accession of territory. After subduing the cities nearest her, she next secured control of all Italy, and finally became THE power of the civilized world. Julius Cæsar invaded even Britain, but to the honor of our ancestors, if so they can be called, be it said he was thankful to retreat safely from the island he claimed to have conquered, and so very warm had been Cæsar's reception that for nearly one hundred years no other Roman general made them a visit. Rome had the rare faculty of selecting from the laws, customs, manners and words of the conquered nations whatever was excellent and incorporating them with her own. The Grecian language and art were so near perfection that no selection could be made. The latter, invested with all the paraphernalia of Roman life, lost its native grace, and became, after a time, the mere instrument for perpetuating the forms and faces of Roman tyrants, the Greek language became the language of the court and of scholars throughout the empire. Rome built roads, some of which are in existence to-day, traversing every part of her domain. Thus, all unconsciously, by making the Greek language general and by the facilities for communication, she was preparing in the best ways possible for the spread of that Gospel she afterward sought so earnestly to destroy. God often uses very unwitting instruments for the accomplishment of his purposes. Rome had risen to prodigious power through the oppression of the weak. Now, debilitated by luxury and debased by vice, she was an easy prey to the northern barbarians who came pouring down upon her, loading her with the same chains she had so often placed upon others. The horde that caused the downfall of Rome drove the Venitii into the Adriatic, where they founded, on her hundred isles, the most beautiful city of the world, Venice, the bride of the sea.

In later times, Italy was the birth place of the Renaissance, that glorious uprising of art, the contemplation of which leaves us speachless with wonder and admiration. Classic art degenerated, in the hands of the Romans, until art was unknown. But the fresh, free blood of the north, sent coursing through these old shrivelled veins, finally produced an art, the like of which will probably never be seen again. Fra Angelico, Leonarda, Micheal Angelo, Raphael, these were marvellous in their conceptions and creations. Here, too, Columbus walked the shores of the sea, and pondered the question whether or no there could be a land on the other side of the water, and his solution of the question is hope of the oppressed throughout the world.

Amid the darkness of medieval time, when a mantle of superstition and ignorance had fallen upon the earth, smothering man's noblest qualities, when his highest aim was the satisfaction of his desires, when the good, the true, the beautiful were not regarded for themselves, when it seemed that knowledge *must* die, choked out by the weeds growing rank around it, Charlemagne, a man possessing a most noble physique with an intellect able to comprehend the needs of a world, extended his power over the whole of France, Italy and Germany. His court became the home or resort of the few eminent scholars of the day. After his death, the kingdom fell to pieces, the court was no longer the scene of philosophical discussions, but his memory lived, and helped to tide the world over to the time when ignorance again gave way to knowledge.

Even during the so-called Dark Ages, we find away down in the southern part of Spain, a people who were largely instrumental in preserving the learning of the past, and who, not content with this, made many researches and important discoveries. What a halo of romantic and poetic interest has our own Irving thrown around the history of this people, the founders of Cordova and Grenada, the architects of the beautiful Alhambra. When Ferdinand and Isabella joined hands and kingdoms, the power of the Moors was broken, and Spain became a christian country. Under Chas. V. she bade fair to be the most powerful nation in Europe; but bigotry, persecution, and the terrible Inquisition s pped her very life blood, and left her what she is to-day.

Egypt and Palestine, Greece and Rome are fallen, but their influence is greater now than ever before. The name given this sea, around which these memories cluster, was more appropriate than they who gave it realized. Who shall say the Mediterranean has not played the most important part in the drama of life? He who does, ignores his æsthetic, philosophic and religious developement. All nations are receiving the light of the Gospel, together with the culture and education it brings. The alphabet of the Phoenicians, the philosophy and art of Greece, the laws of Egypt and Rome, the religion of Christ—these are the forces which to-day are moving the world.

GRACIA M. WHITE.

MAGAZINE FICTION.

BY JOANNA CLAYNELL.

Culture is the product of many factors. It implies discipline, knowledge, contact of man with man. Class room drill, though needful, is not sufficient. Travel and direct association with persons of thought and intelligence are helpful, perhaps necessary factors, but general reading sheds an influence so broadening and so refining that there is for it no substitute.

Though the standard magazine of the day cannot be considered the most important in furnishing this material for culture, it offers much in the most available form. By a combination of of topics, including art, biography, poetry and fiction, it adapts itself to the specially or generally refined taste so that it is found almost universally in the homes of those who exercise any discrimination in their choice of reading.

There are few good things but have their second and third grade imitators. It detracts nothing from the excellence of the Century, Harper, and the Atlantic, that there is a lower class of magazines

which, instead of forming a purer taste and creating more wholesome ideals of life, panders to sensational and superficial natures, thus lining the purse of publisher and writer regardless of the effect upon the reader.

The department of fiction is important because the magazine itself has established a legitimate claim to an honorable position in modern literature and because works of fiction, in any form, more readily attract universal taste than any other class of reading. They do this from their very nature; we are so constituted that we are interested in the lives and characters of individuals. Fiction, if artistic, is a graphic pen picture from life, so drawn that it enlists our sympathies and causes us, involuntarily, to enter into the feelings and concern ourselves as to the fortunes of the characters portrayed. There are few of us with convictions so firm that we are not influenced by associations. The characters in fiction become materialized to us. We unconsciously accept the existance of Col. Newcome, David Copperfield and Dorothea Brook as, in some way real, sympathize with and love as friends. With the natural inclination to believe our friends, on the whole, the best we could have chosen, we gloss over their faults and foibles, until we hardly appreciate the fact that they are faults, and rather incline to the belief that they are, at most, but excentricities which are the indices of superiority. Because of this, we need noble characters in fiction. We need such experiences and tests of true worth as naturally come to the lives of most of us, treated in such a manner as to bring out latent strength, with such force as to rouse in us a knowledge of our own possibilities and raise our standard of true manhood and womanhood.

Fiction should do more than amuse. Giving recreation its full meed, there should be beyond this, the inculcation of wholesome ideas of morals; there should be character study, than which there is none more useful; and the presentation of the social questions of the day.

The business rush and struggle for the highest position to which the ambition of the nineteenth century impels man, makes recreation a duty. The desire for it is not an indication of frivolity, but a demand of our nature whose gratification is essential to mental equipoise. In furnishing this means of recreation the magazine story must have interest enough in the plot to prevent business cares from thrusting themselves between the reader and itself. As man derives pleasure from a certain degree of emotional excitement, fiction that brings enjoyment must appeal to the sensibilities. Wit and humor may enter so naturally and unaffectedly into a story as to add to it the sparkle and brilliancy of animated repartee in conversation.

With the development of man's intellect comes the demand for higher forms of entertainment. The mere sensationally told story of hair-breadth escapes and impossible adventures receives little countenance from persons of cultivated taste. Henry De Mille's "A Castle in Spain" is one of the few representatives of this class of stories that has been published by our standard magazines. It can hardly be said to teach even false ideas, for the very plot is so absurd that it teaches absolutely nothing.

Among the stories that seem to be written without any very marked aim, except to please, are "Newport" and "A Roman Singer." The latter is an interesting and most charmingly written story just finished in the Atlantic. One reading it feels that, although he may not have received a great deal in the way of instruction, he has been very gracefully and pleasantly entertained.

No one, of even the most practical ideas, can accuse E. P. Roe in "Nature's Serial Story" of having written a story without an aim. But however valuable a knowledge of the principles of latent heat may be in the saving of house-plants, cabbages and carrots from freezing, most of us prefer to take our practical science clear. Neither do we care to have sprung upon us in the guise of a story, a lesson in ornithology. We are supposed to have been instructed, in our extreme youth, as to the mathematical arrangement of buds upon the stem. It might be very readily converted, by anyone so inclined, into a caricature of the object method in which the story is made to teach practical science and natural history by proxy.

Whatever one's opinion may be as to the power of fiction in other directions its influence upon the morals is too obvious to need illustration. Moral teaching is involved in all fiction whatever may be its more direct object.

Perhaps no one is too old to be profitably instructed in this direction, but in youth the conceptions of life are ideal, that is readily absorbed which savors of romance or poetic fancy. So the tastes lead most easily to fiction at the time when the teaching of opinions, principles and morals leave the most lasting impress.

This moral teaching must not be too prominent. The young are quick to detect a sermon out of the pulpit and those most needing it are most averse to receiving. The story must give the moral lesson as medicine is given to children, sugar coated or covered with a delicate sauce. It is possible for unwholesome doses to be as delicately concealed so as not to be detected until the evil is wrought. "Through one Administration" is an instance of this. It gives, it is said, a good idea of Washington society from one point of view, but in doing this, it treats of an old subject in a manner whose influence is unheathful. Bertha Amory, with her whimsies and manners, casts herself so helplessly upon our sympathies that they involuntarily encircle her. We study her moods and manners, admire the nobleness and magnanimity of Col. Tredennis, and find marriage without love and love out of marriage pathetically interesting, notwithstanding the fact that it is a psychological question which ought not to be made of pleasant interest.

There is perhaps no more varied field for fiction than character study. It helps us to a better understanding of others and we sometimes find ourselves introduced in a way that is beneficial although it may not be pleasing to our pride or self-esteem.

We judge men by their successes, caring little for whys and wherefores of their failures. The observant, analytical student of men is able to present them to us in fiction in such a clear, fair light that we, understanding our fellow-men better, give to misfortune a larger measure of sympathy. We feel this influence more in the story of Dr. Sevier than any now running in the magazines. Cable has written the story with the avowed pupose of showing that the present preparation of young men proves to be a partial failure in practical life, fails in the hand to hand struggle with poverty through which, it is hardly necessary to say, even collge-bred men are sometimes called to pass. But while accomplishing this design we are brought into such close association with Richling and his wife, witness their struggles, their brave determination and their sincere attachment through it all that we do not wonder Dr. Sevier, with his keen insight into human motives, should find the young couple of such absorbing interest.

Cable has given us, in Mary Richling, almost an ideal woman,—domestic, intelligent, practical. With all her devotion to her husband, her clear insight into ways and means shows wherein lies his failure. With true tact, she never lets him feel that she observes this, but brings her influence to bear upon him in such a way that she never humiliates. Cheery, brave, helpful, one cannot but wish that she had been given some of Helen Harkness' opportunities.

Questions of the day may be presented in an impressive and instructive manner by fiction. Many are attracted by a story who would not read a solid article. It is the work of magazine fiction because magazines go where books do not. There is no better illustration of power in this direction than Uncle Tom's Cabin, which first appeared as a serial. Few pause to consider the right or wrong of institutions that do no seem to directly effect themselves. For years before the abolition of slavery it was considered an evil, but in a matter of course way. Its ill results did not force themselves upon most to the injury of personal interests and so it was acccepted as a sort of established evil that was to be endured. Mrs. Stowe studied slavery in all its phases, the most nearly happy, the pathetic and the cruel; giving us in her story a picture of the every day life, the heart breaking, the bitter bondage, the vivid realism of which appealed to the best that was in us, calling forth our sympathies, our very humanity. Every one was roused, and the feelings of the nation were prepared to meet "The time which tried men's souls" with that earnestness of conviction that is born of knowledge.

Although there may be no present moment upon which rightful adjustment hangs so much, there are those which immediately concern us and which deserve our earnest consideration. Among these are "Does the present system of education fail in practical preparation?" and "How may the rival interests of capital and labor be reconciled?"

Perhaps few thoughtful persons have failed to observe the lack of practical education of the daughters of men of wealth and position. When the old proverb comes true and "Riches take unto themselves wings" how dependent upon the bounty of some unwilling relative are these superficially educated women, or how utterly are they at the mercy of a very unmerciful world. W. D. Howells treats of this subject in "A Woman's Reason." He has given us, in Helen Harkness a representative woman of the Howells order, one who might make a good helpmeet, but lacking in the strength and vigor requisite for the tiding over, alone, the the reverses of fortune to which she is called. But there are many women of no more practical education than Helen Harkness, possessed of latent energy which would have been roused under such circumstances. They would have forced their very adversity into a means of success. But Howells presents well that which he wishes to do, the common error in the education of girls.

The opening chapters, and certainly the title of "The Bread Winners" led us to expect something earnest and helpful upon the rival interests of capital and labor. We did not read far until we discovered to our disappointment, that we had been mistaken as to the author's motive and found ourselves at sea to know what really was his aim. He lays small claim to originality and to the criticism that the incidents are unnatural, he replies with apparent self congratulation, that they have all been read in the daily papers. One can readily believe this, such revolting scenes of crime and passion as are portrayed in the closing chapters would be honored with the most glaring headlines in the *Police News*. Few far sighted persons but deprecate the minute descriptions of crime as given in our daily papers, not only because the sensibilities are blunted by familiarity, but an impure taste is created and so an inclination given toward sin. "The Bread Winners" is a story of crime which the greatest stretch of the imagination cannot idealize into heroism.

We would not, by any means, imply that it is possible for the magazine to supply the place of other forms of general reading, but it is an important part of our current literature, and, as such, we have considered its fiction.

Among the departments of work assigned to magazine fiction, it seems to us that character study has received the most artistic finish.

While the usefulness of fiction as an agency for correcting evil seems to be recognized in a measure, we do not find among the stories now current those that are sufficiently powerful to be effective.

We must cease to consider magazine fiction as merely a bit of light reading that has accomplished its whole mission, if it distracts our mind from wearying thought and gratifies our æsthetic taste.

When we come to realize its influence upon the morals, appreciate its power in portraying character and in presenting the questions of the day, and demand of it strong, conscientious work, it will be given, and we shall have ideal fiction, truth taught through the imaginstion.

A WINTER CITY.

[The article which we copy below, was sent to the editors of the *Reunion Reporter* and read at the public exercises of the Reunion Society, June 4. It was not designed for THE OREAD, but knowing many of our readers who could not be present at that time, will be glad to hear from the author, we take the liberty of publishing in this issue. The writer, a former student at the Seminery, is Mrs. Mary Hostetter Greenleaf, the wife of Lieut. Greenleaf of the U. S N.]

If I have taken my title from a book which I do not admire, and whose authoress I do not respect, it is because no other title so perfectly describes and completely applies to the city of Washington. From January to April the city is alive, full of a surging mass of humanity bent principally upon pleasure. With the spring the city empties and in the summer it is as quiet as a "Deserted Village."

Having been asked to write of the social life in this gay capitol, I find myself puzzled where to begin, and what to say in the limits of an article like this. So complete and varied is the subject, and so devious its windings, that to dispose of even a part of it in a few pages, is a problem not easily solved.

Vanity Fair, here as elsewhere, is made up of a throng of gay butterflies whose watchword is pleasure, and who dance through life with unflagging zest. Reception, dinner and ball, with an occasional theatre party thrown in, and we have the program; and this, day after day, night after night, throughout the season, till bright eyes grow dim and fair faces pallid. In all this we differ in no way from our sister cities, but in the fact that our booths and players are ranged according to the unwritten but unalterable laws of official etiquette, and on this pivot the whole structure whirls, merrily enough no doubt.

Precedence in Washington is a matter of grave discussion and serious interest. The tendency to the old aristocratic classification is very strong. here is

an aristocracy of wealth made up of men who have gained their wealth, by —we'll not say theft, but by strange ways; these are railroad kings and heavy contractors, and there is an official aristocracy that makes the "first gentleman of the land" of perhaps a political trickster through that trickiest of all tricky things, a political caucus, sometimes called a convention. Some of these people have intelligence, cultivation, and refinement; others, unfortunately, have no intelligence, not to speak of refinement. They are vulgar with an aggressive vulgarity.

To a "looker on" in Vienna the distinctions which official precedence imposes on this society are sufficiently absurd to be amusing, but to the one who moves within the charmed circle, they are of the gravest importance.

To begin at the beginning. The stranger in Washington, should he wish to know any of the great ones of the earth, must make the first call. For this purpose all officials, beginning with the Cabinet ministers and their wives, hold formal receptions, on different days of the week. The Cabinet one day, Chief Justice and Associate Judges another, Senators another, and lastly, on still another, foreign ministers, Representatives, officers of the Army and Navy and any one who chooses to have a day. And in speaking of Washington etiquette I must deal principally with the women who, assuming the rank of their husbands, make it what it is. The grave Solons of the Capital rarely find time for these afternoon or as they are called morning receptions, devoting their attention to an occasional evening gayety and a continual dining out which is cultivated as a fine art.

It is a rule which few are bold enough to dispute, that after the wives of the President and Vice President, the spouse of the Speaker of the House of Representatives takes first rank. To her the wives of all other officials do honor by paying her the first visit at the beginning of the season. In turn these others call on each other according to official precedence. At a state dinner the wife of the Speaker precedes all others if the President or Vice President's wife is not there. This etiquette is extremely rigid and, absurd as it may seem, any failure to comply with its conditions has been known to seriously obstruct the wheels of the social machine. As for instance this winter, when the wives of Senators refused to appear at the legation balls, because the ladies thereof had omitted to pay them the usual duty call at the beginning of the season. Again, at the first reception, given by the President, the buxom wife of an Associate Justice of the Supreme Bench waxed wroth because the Speaker's wife was placed nearer the President than her portly self. "I'll not stand next *that* woman!" quoth the irate dame, and forthwith shoved the meek wife of another official between herself and the offending Mrs. C——. Some days later the wife of a Cabinet minister learning that Mrs. Speaker was to be given precedence at a state dinner plead illness and refused to attend, and this was only a beginning of the strife, till between them all the poor President was driven nearly distracted.

The strong light which beats upon people in public life photographs with startling accuracy the real man or woman. In some, most unlovely and unamiable traits start to view, contrasting violently with the unassuming kindness, and gentleness of others. It is inevitable that the highest class of society in Washington should present many incongruous elements. Since social distinction here is based on official rank, individual merit that shows itself through culture, is found side by side with that vulgarity which sees in official elevation ground for all manner of assumption. The best which the old world and the new can give are here brought together—perhaps the worst, also. The polish of the old, the uncouthness of the new, the vice of the old, the honesty of the new. This last is most refreshing to meet where there is so much pretension. For so much of this society is an utter sham carried on under false pretences. "The man who through a corrupt caucus or the accidental accuracy of an assassin's bullet becomes President of the United States does not become the 'first gentleman of the land' though he and others assume it. He is not even the first citizen. To be one or the other depends upon himself, and no number of votes nor the possession of the highest place can make him a gentleman." So with his wife! If she brings not to her high position by birth or nature her dower of gentlewoman, of sweetness, refinement, and gentle courtesy, woe be to her! be sure her sin will find her out. All the veneering of official rank cannot make her a lady, and the world goes by outwardly bowing, inwardly sneering. I have in my mind as I write the wife of a high official, who at her formal receptions, insults her guests by her matchless insolence of manner, her complete carelessness and indifference to their feelings, which has gained her the name of the rudest woman in Washington, and by way of contrast another who is spoken of only in terms of respect and admiration. So unfailing her courtesy, so gentle her manner towards all. I am proud to say this last is an Illinoisian, and I hope either she or another who does honor to the same state, may grace the White House next year. Either would adorn it, the one by her winning manner and sweetness of nature, the other by her rare brilliance, social charm, and magnetic personality. "None name her but to praise."

Much to one's surprise one meets here women long heralded as "queens of society" whose ignorance of Lindley Murray shocks you and whose pronunciation is peculiar unto themselves. The elevation such a woman has reached only makes her deficiencies more apparent, She may be a good woman, wife and mother, but she is deploringly lacking in the graces which might adorn her walk in life and unpleasantly conspicuous by that lack. Said one of this class lately,—herself a leader in society famed for the magnificence of her entertainment, "I do admire Miss B——. She is so clever at *repertore*." Such women stand often beside others of the broadest culture, and the newspaper reporter classes them alike.

There is no place in the world where people entertain more royally than in Washington. There is a certain Senator here whose dinners are world renowned, and whose house is a marvel of hot house bloom on these occasions. The table is adorned with gold and silver plate, and no prince or duke could be more royally served than are his guests.

Take it all in all there is a certain fascination about the fair capital if it is only that of watching the flutter and pluming of its gay birds of passage. Having known it you would know it again. Looking back you feel that glamor which memory gives and see the fair city once more in "A light which never was on sea or shore."

WASHINGTON, MAY 28, 1884.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Hallett, of Wyoming, recently visited in Mt. Carroll, and called, with their two little ones, upon seminary friends.

OUR VIOLET: A Winter's Tale,

[Prepared for the Literary Exercises of the Student's Reunion Society of Mt. Carroll Seminary, (June 4, '84) by a former student, Henry S. Metcalf of Mt. Carroll, Ill.]

It was indeed a wild wild night;
The air was full of a host in white,
An army of snow fiends, strong and bold,

That bore from ice-fields the terrible cold,
Down they come like a polar flood,
Chilling the heart and freezing the blood.
As a tidal wave, a mountain high,
O'er quick and dead alike they fly:
Now they seize each other in the dance,
And boistrously retreat– advance;
Now wantonly whirl through the air
To strains that sob and breathe despair;
Now tenderly enshroud old sheds;
And now tear from the funeral-beds
The sacred tomb-stones of the dead;
While now, subdued, they have instead
A caprice of wrapping the marble bed
In cerements of snow that mock the dead.
Through every crevice and crack they rush,
Down chimneys, like cataracts, they gush,
And rouse the fires to frenzied throbs,
Through their wantonness and passion-sobs.
A tempest like this, of frozen rain,
Of frenzied sleet, and of wind insane,
I pray may never come down again
To revel here from its northern den.

At dusk we gathered about the fire,
Which danced and leaped up higher, and higher,
As we fed it knurly roots and logs:
The flames as fierce as ravenous dogs
Would seize on them, and as they ate
Would glare at us who round them sate.
Our books and work were laid aside,
For awe and stillness like a tide
Crept up the beaches of our souls;
And as we watched the glowing coals
Half wondering what they signified,
Our thoughts were drifted far and wide
Upon the world, out in the cold,
Toward suffering man, toward poor and old;
And, as we mused, a startling sound,
A wailing cry from a neighbor's hound,
Blent strangely with the tempest's roar
And drew us quickly to the door.
No lamp would live in such a blast;
And, as a sailor grasps the mast
To stay himself against the gale,
We firmly held the lattice-rail
And tried to pierce the wild, wierd night,
Peering about us left and right.

The dog again raised high his note,
And, at our feet, in an icy coat,
We found at once the faithful hound;
He sat beside an oval mound
Made by the wind, of crystal moss,
Which lay beneath a wooden cross,
That in the sunny, summer hours
Was circled by the passion-flowers;
Then anxiously, without delay
We moved the snow and ice away.
Our fears, alas, were verified,
It was a grave, this mound so wide,
A tomb that held both quick and dead,
An infant's couch, a funeral-bed.

There, as an urn of precious clay,
Of pattern fair, a mother lay,
And as a flower upon her breast
A little maiden lay at rest.
A lovely flower, a lovely vase,
Each fashioned with the rarest grace!
As to the sun the flowrets bring
Their opening petals in the spring,
So unto violets bright and blue
The eyes of the little stranger grew:
A field of pinks hedged them about,
And rapidly danced in and out
A pair of dimples—wicked fays—
That were as saucy as very jays.
The violets of the mother's eyes
Were blooming now 'neath other skies:
The dimples that were wont to play
Their hide-and-seek the livelong day
Now lay imprisoned in her face,
Where lines of care crossed those of grace.
Their garments bore no mark, no name,
And who they were and whence they came,
We strove to answer, but in vain,
Although we tried and tried again.

To each of our guests we gave a bed,
A funeral casket to the dead,
An oaken crib of antique form
To keep the little snow-bird warm.
They rounded now another mound
In the old fashioned burial ground,
Among the graves of pauper-folk
That lay concealed in a grove of oak.
It was, indeed, a pleasant place,
For kindly there o'er Nature's face
The Seasons left their rarest gems,
Their fruit and floral diadems,
And peaceful there must be the rest
Of the weary, worn and earth-tired guest.

There sleeps the mother beneath those trees,
Lulled by the matin and vesper breeze,
While birds in chorus blithely sing
Their sacred songs of offering.
The violets now have covered the mound;
Its simple cross they have gathered round,
And, in the time of April-showers,
Give birth to a thousand purple flowers
That breathe their fragrance on the sod,
And whisper of the love of God.

The little maiden of the snow,
Who came to us so long ago,
Is growing fair, and wise, and good,
Is blooming now in womanhood;
And as we named the little spright
Upon that wild and stormy night,
So call we yet the curls of jet
The eyes of blue, "Our Violet."

Italy and Greece Visited.

NAPLES, Italy, May 7, 1884.

DEAR FRIENDS:—I extend to you all my heart and hand in cordial greeting, and wish that I could be with you on the reunion days. In my recollection of the seminary, this is the second reunion that I have ever missed, so you need not wonder that I shall be a little homesick to be with you. The request from the committee came yesterday, that I should write a letter concerning my travels abroad, a most difficult task, to be sure, when so many good descriptions have been given of these lands across the sea, so full of the history of past ages; then "Mother Nature" did not endow me with a talent for letter writing, and I am sure that dear *Alma Mater* is not to blame for not developing a faculty I did not possess. Excuses and apologies aside, I can only make an attempt.

As I write, I look across the blue Bay of Naples and see Vesuvius smoking away grandly, and at night the red light flashes forth, suggesting power and heat beyond conception. "Bulwer," in his "Last Days of Pompeii," gives an impressive description of this living mountain, not as it exists now, for it is very quiet, and little towns and houses cluster at its feet and almost to the summit in the most confiding manner. People seem to have forgotten the terrors of long ago.

We have truly been wanderers in strange countries the past year, and have met with the usual number of adventures that occur to ordinary travelers. We have just returned from a cruise on the Mediterranean, and are almost browned by oriental suns. After visiting Rome and seeing so much of art and architecture, the longing to see Athens, the centre of the earliest and purest art the world has ever known, possessed us, so we left Naples early one morning and proceeded by rail to Brindisi, on the shores of the Adriatic, where we took a steamer for Athens. The ride from Naples to Brindisi across Italy was long but varied. We passed through some of the most fertile country in Italy, the fields yielding three different crops in a year. The general impression one receives in passing through Italy, is that it is one great vineyard. Everywhere vines are planted and are trained and festooned over closely-cut mulberry trees. The effect is most graceful and picturesque and also useful for the vegetation under them, as it is shaded from the hot summer sun. The country people seem to be industrious and very unlike the poorer classes in towns and cities, where they live to cheat and cheat to live. It is almost impossible to do even a small bit of shopping without being imposed upon. The art of bargaining and keeping a composed temper is a difficult one to acquire. To go away from a shop

and feel that you are in possession of an article not worth half what you paid for it is rather disagreeable. Then to admit that you were not as sharp as an Italian, is somewhat depressing. But I intended to write of our journey to Athens. Before we reached Brindisi we passed through a good many miles of country covered with large old olive trees. Many of them are hundreds of years old, and are twisted and distorted into all manner of shapes. Strange as it may seem, the more they are twisted and split the larger the amount of fruit yielded. The oil made from these groves is of the best, and it is exported in great quantities. The olives we see picked are green; when ripe, they are black. The fruit is gathered in December, January and February.

We reached Brindisi at dusk, found it a very uninteresting place. It was once the terminus of the famous Via Appia from Rome, and a most important seaport town. Our voyage from Brindisi to Athens is most easily described by one word—seasickness. However, after a most disagreeable day and night, the rest of the voyage was fine, and we landed at Piraeus Saturday morning, bright and early. After being taken ashore in little boats, we took a carriage to Athens, a distance of six miles. The drive was pleasant, but when we reached Athens it seemed quite like any other city. There is just enough of the old life left to make one wish for a little more. The ruins of ancient Athens stand on the high ground and quite distinct from the modern city. The houses in the new part are all of white marble, and the glare of the sun upon them is dreadful. There are a number of Turks in the city. They are dirty in dress and disagreeable in feature. There is nothing graceful or attractive in the ordinary Turkish costume. They have brought so much misery and oppression into Greece that it seems as if they have no right here now. The national Greek costume of Albanian is the commonest. It consists of a high, red cap with long silk tassel, an embroidered jacket with open sleeves and front over a white shirt with full flowing sleeves, a full white skirt, or "fustanella," white or red gaiters, breeches short, and all finished with pointed red stars tipped with silk balls. A very pretty costume, but more suggestive of a fancy dress-party than anything else. The women wear ordinary clothes, only occasionally a bright-red cap with long tassel. They are no longer beautiful. The famous type of Grecian beauty has ceased to exist. Slavery and oppression has degenerated the race. The condition of the people is improving greatly under the present government. The king being George II, son of the King of Denmark, taking the throne October 30th, 1863.

The streets of Athens abound in cafes. Every afternoon about 4 o'clock the streets swarm with people. Tables and chairs fill the sidewalks and streets where it is shady, and the men drink coffee and smoke. We found the people with whom we had to deal obliging and pleasant. The hack drivers were much more accommodating and gentlemanly than the Italians. The only person who cheated us badly was the porter of the hotel, and he had such perfect command of the English language that it spoiled him.

In the ruins of ancient Athens are seen the remains of the simplest and most beautiful architecture. Many of the fine Doric columns of the Parthenon, the crowning feature of the Acropolis, are still standing. The best of the prize is in the Elgin collection of marbles in the British Museum, London. The remains of the once magnificent Propyhala, the entrance to the Acropolis, are imposing. It is also easy to trace many of the numerous temples "native offerings to the gods." The Acropolis is not large but it expresses much. Why it should have been used as a powder magazine and why the Venetians should fire the fatal bomb into the midst in 1687, destroying the Parthenon, are questions hard to solve. We wonder now at the spirit that prompted men to destroy what it had taken the mind and strength of men for many years to build. Just north of the Acropolis is the Areopagus: from this hill it is supposed that St. Paul preached to the people of Athens. The oldest ruin, and most complete, is the temple of Theseus, 400 B. C. It is a perfect Greek temple. The columns are all standing, but the white marble is brown and dusty, having resisted the storm of war and nature for so many centuries. We visited Dr. Schlieman's museum and house and found both very interesting. The latter is built in the ancient Athenian style. But I can not tell you that I would like to in a single letter and must finish the cruise. May first dawned bright and pleasant and we sailed out of the harbor of Piraeus leaving behind us Athens, the temple of Theseus. and the Acropolis overlooking all with its mighty columns. One grows to like old ruins and we were sorry to leave. They represent an age of history and the rise and fall of a once great people.

Our first day on the steamer, Egadi, was delightful. Sea. air, and sky were in perfect harmony, The dark blue color of the Mediterranean is wonderful. We passed Monte, St. Angelo, a perfectly barren shore. On a lofty height stood a little hut and chapel. Here, for many years, has lived a hermit. The people bring him food. Truly he is isolated not only from his fellow creatures but from the milder, softer beauties of nature having only the cold sea and rugged rocks for friends. The next night and day we were violently indisposed to all objects aside from ourselves, these we could not forget. The sea was very rough as we rounded Cape Matapan, supposed to be the home of the north wind; he certainly exerted himself to give us a good shaking up. We were glad to branch off in another direction. We were the only ladies on board the steamer, and being American ladies traveling in the usual independent way, were objects of great curiosity. We were treated right royally. To be sure we could not converse with the Captain, language on both sides being incomprehensible. The chief engineer was a Scotchman and glad to converse in his mother tongue. A young Greek whose favorite poets, strange as it may seem, were Pinden and Sophocles, was on his way to Boston, making for the "Hub of the Universe," (nothing like beginning at the center of things and working outward) so we did not lack company, In the midst of the storm a turtle-dove alighted upon one of the highest masts. Truly a harbinger of good. It was finally caught, and the Captain presented in to my aunt who carried it ashore and set it free. We landed first at Catania, Sicily, under the shadow of Mt. Etna. The snowy summit of this volcano is seen for miles, and its column of smoke serves as a guide to vessels out at sea. The crater is most distinctly marked above the snow. The mountain rises for thousands of feet from the sea. Here we took on board the steamer a large amount of sulpur for the best in the world is mined from Mt. Etna. Here, also, we found ripe strawberries and cherries, oranges grow in abundance every where. It took us twelve hours to go from Catania to Messina, keeping all day along the shore of Sicily, very picturesque. Here we changed steamers, and another eighteen hours brought us in sight of

the Bay of Naples. We entered the bay just at sunset, the moon just appearing over Serrento, while Capri lay to the left of us, the sun was just sinking, in front we had Vesuvius with its smoke and lava a red glow. Naples and its light were reflected in a perfectly calm sea. It was indescribably beautiful. We forgot the lovely scene for a time when we came to land for the excitement of boatmen and hack-drivers was very terrible. However we landed safely and with the landing my long letter must end.

I would advise you all to come abroad. Study history diligently for two years and then learn to speak French and German. If you cannot do this come anyway and you will find a few treasures that will never grow old. There is something pathetic in the way people over here live on the past. I quite prefer the United States with less history and more to live for. The idea of the future puts life into the people and makes them useful citizens. There is room for improvement every where. But long letters do sometimes end. Wishing you all a large share of good things in this glorious future and a very happy Reunion,

I am Truly Yours,

SARAH HOSTETTER.

The above was not written for the press, but knowing Miss Hostetter's many friends will be pleased to hear from her we take the liberty of printing this letter prepared for the Reunion Society in this issue of THE OREAD. Miss Hostetter will be remembered as a member of the Class of '78.

Mental Arithmetic.

Editors American Journal of Education.

The rapid progress of the age makes the predictions of yesterday the realizations of to day. He whose keenness of vision does not penetrate far into the future, is quite sure to become a mere camp follower, and dependent upon the efforts, ideas of the grand army of progressive men, now devoting their energies to the educational interests of our country. He who does the most for the children in our schools will have done the most work for the good and the growth of the nation. The intellect of the child is not the toy of ignorance, or of ambition. No man is worthy to be called an educator who does not comprehend the scope and the purpose of our system of education, and who does not devote his best energies to an intelligent advocacy of those broad and liberal ideas which give character and dignity and efficiency to the work of our teachers. Times change and men change with them; but the fundamental ideas that underlie all sound theories of education are, at all times, essentially the same. Methods often deteriorate and important subjects of study are thereby brought into disrepute; but, soon or late, a revival of sound methods brings with them long neglected studies. During the last decade our schools have suffered in the simple matter of instruction in arithmetic much more than most people now realize, and much more than some otherwise intelligent observers can bring themselves to see; or, seeing, bring themselves to admit. But candid men can always afford to admit an error of judgment, and can always afford to correct an error in practice.

Mental arithmetic was once a dominant study in our schools. Its over-zealous advocates brought it into disrepute, and for years it has been prescribed as a study in our schools. Its methods became bad, it failed in its purpose; it was thrown off as an excrescence; its advent as a regular study is now at hand; its real function as an educational device is more clearly recognized, and its real value as an important educative force is being felt and admitted by the leading educators of the land. Some of our large cities have already returned to the study, and many others are contemplating a speedy return to it. This is a good omen and augurs well for the future of those schools whom wise management has restored so subtle and so powerful an agency in securing clearness of thought and that analytical skill so essential in the pursuits of many of the higher departments of knowledge.

G. E. SEYMOUR.

We cut the above very sensible article from the *American Journal of Education*. We are interested, as this is one of the schools in which mental Arithmetic has never been in "disrepute." The subject has been thoroughly taught here during the thirty-one years that the school has had an existence. We have never felt that we could do without it.

What is in a name? Much, sometimes, as those of us find who are connected with a *Young Ladies' Seminary*. This term is associated in the minds of many with thin veneering, and is supposed to be put on by teachers well versed in all that pertains to outside show, but ignorant of what is more solid. If any have not faith in us because of our name, or any seek us because this veneering is what they desire, we beg to say they are entirely mistaken in our character. We believe most emphatically in work; thorough work, daily work. We most earnestly labor to inspire young women with a desire to be useful, and to put themselves beyond the necessity of being dependent, if reverses come. Having this in view, we seek to give them fitting discipline for mature years. By means of our manual labor department and teachers' provision, we assist many young women who otherwise would be unable to make this necessary preparation. We select our teachers with the greatest care, engaging only those whom we believe will enter into the spirit of our school. We choose from different institutions, of well earned reputation, that we may combine elements of good and keep abreast with the times. We allow to each freedom of action, if the method pursued bring about desired results. We endeavor to adapt our teaching to the class receiving instruction and, as far as possible, to the individual needs of each student. In view of these facts, we must be allowed to say to those who pronounce all Young Ladies' Seminaries shams that their logic is faulty, if having a particular premise, they draw a universal conclusion.

Seminary Visitors.

It has been our custom to freely entertain visitors at the Seminary, at such times, and for such length of time as they choose to come and remain. We never accept any compensation for this entertainment. It has been pleasure to receive as guests the near relatives of students. While this is true, we can but feel that unreasonable demands have frequently been made upon our hospitality. It has been no uncommon occurrence for friends to remain some days in the family, and there have been instances when parties have visited members of the household without in any way recognizing the fact that they were indebted to the lady of the house for entertainment. Such visitors have come and gone as though mistaking Mt. Carroll Seminary for a free hotel, or general boarding-house for the friends and casual acquaintances of all connected with the institution. Where there are so many together, and the interests of one are connected with those of others, it will be seen there are many evils arising from a great deal of visiting. It is impossible for company to be in the house without more or less interruption to the regular duties of the day. Young ladies cannot visit with friends without their recitations, and those of their room mates, being affected. In view of these facts, though not any less hospitably inclined than previously, the Principal must hereafter reserve for herself the pleasure of inviting guests to the Seminary.

Florida and its Rapid Development.

A State that is able to supply the demand of a nation of over fifty millions of people with even *one* article of food and commerce, the supply of which can never exceed the demand, and whose soil is alone of all the members of the nation adapted to the growth and production of that article, certainly possesses an immense resource of wealth, and is just as certain to enjoy an ever-increasing prosperity which must keep pace with the development of the State. When, in addition, it is capable, with proper development, of producing a number of the necessaries of life in sufficient quantities to feed all its sister States; when its climate and situation are such as to make it for the major part of the year a most attractive and beneficial health and pleasure resort for all people; when its geographical situation is such as to make it the natural artery for the transportation and exchange of commerce and productions of great nations naturally bound to each other and producing articles produced by the other, it certainly can be said to be blessed by Providence and to be limitless in its wealth and possibilities.

Such is the enviable position occupied by the State of Florida, which, since attention has been called to it, has been and is rapidly increasing in population and prosperity, is being greatly developed, and offers alike to the investor, the agriculturist, the pleasure seeker and the emigrant the greatest inducements and certainly ample rewards.

CLIMATE, SOIL AND PRODUCTION.

The peninsula of Florida extends to within ninety miles of Havana, Cuba, being the southernmost of the United States. Its climate is equable and therefore very healthy, its death rate being smaller than that of any other of the United States, this being due, doubtless, to the peculiar situation of the State, which, although a tropical and semi-tropical region, is but a narrow neck of land extending out into the ocean and swept from east to west and west to east by constant currents of salt air. The mean relative humidity is but little different from that of Minnesota; and even in summer the thermometer rises higher in New York, Boston and Montreal than St. Augustine, Tampa and Key West, where sunstroke, so common in the North, is *never* known. It is no wonder that the State has become a great winter resort, and that large amounts of capital are being invested there by wealthy citizens of the Northern States in the winter homes and in orange groves. Yet, in the southern portion of the peninsula, there are sites for pleasure and health resorts in winter unequalled by any elsewhere in the State or in the United States.

By virtue of its climate and soil Florida is capable of supporting a dense population, as it produces all the necessaries of life in abundance. The population is increasing rapidly, and the increase of wealth pro rata is greater than that of any state in the Union. The whole of the peninsula is peculiarly adapted to the cultivation of vegetables to be sent to the northern markets in winter and early spring, when they cannot be grown in the northern states. The land available for this culture is sufficient to furnish every city in the Union north of Florida, throughout the winter and early spring, with all the vegetables of a northern summer. It is the *only* state where garden vegetables, are or can be grown in the open air in every winter month. It is only five years since the shipment of vegetables from Florida commenced as a business and its has increased each year with wonderful rapidity. But Florida is also the largest producer of naval stores of all the states of the Union; besides an enormous quantity of magnificent pine lumber, and has the largest tract of country known to exist in the world adapted to the production of the most valuable cotton grown, namely the Sea Island. In addition, it is the only locality in the United States where the sugar cane produce tassels—the evidence of the perfect growth. There are sufficient sugar lands in Florida to be opened up to produce ten fold more sugar than is now raised in the United States, and by the aid of drainage, now being effected, enough for the use of the nation for a hundred years to come.

ORANGES.

But the greatest of all Florida productions is her world-famous oranges, the growth of which has now become one of the staple productions of the United States, and one now increasing in geometrical ratio. The state of Florida is capable of supplying the whole country with this delicious fruit, the demand for which is far in excess of the supply, and constantly increasing, and in which it already does a very large business.

It has been urged that the profits of orange-growing would directly attract so many to the business as to overstock the market and break it down; but a little reflection will dissipate such fears. Apples sell as readily now, and at as good prices as they did forty years ago; yet there are millions of acres suitable to growing apples where there are hundreds suitable to growing oranges; and there are millions of apples on the market where there used to be one. If the apple market can not be so overstocked as to break it down, much less can the market for oranges. The consumption of the orange within the United States is put down at 600,000,000 per annum. A little above 50,000,000 of that supply is furnished at home; the remainder, as shown in the custom-houses, is made up from receipts from abroad. Florida furnishes about *one-twelfth* of the supply, while foreign sources furnish the other eleven-twelfths. The ease with which it can effectually occupy the market when its supply is sufficiently enlarged, is shown in the fact that the foreign fruit is frequently sold in the market as "Florida" fruit, to procure for it a more ready sale. Florida oranges are of a better quality and richer flavor, and the foreign article finds a market only because the home supply fails to meet the demand; and this demand is increasing almost as rapidly as orange trees in Florida are multiplying.

The pineapple, cocoanut, date palm, guava, pomegranate, mango, and other tropical and semi-tropical fruits flourish in Florida, and are being largely grown. The staple commodities of Florida for markets outside the State are enlarging in number. The long and short staple cotton, corn, rye, oats, rice, sugar, syrup, tobacco, vegetables of almost every variety, and fruits, tropical and semi-tropical, as well as most of those grown in temperate zones, fish, sponge, lumber, turpentine, resin, etc., are the most prominent. The cereals grown in the United States generally do well also in Florida, with the exception, perhaps, of wheat, which is supposed to be more subject to rust in Florida than further north. For the want of proper mills for converting the grain into flour, but few experiments have been made in wheat; but as it grows well in Egypt, climate cannot be the difficulty.

One peculiarity of the Florida soil is its easier culture than the stiff soils. Another is, that most of the farm labor and tillage can be performed in those months of the year when the grounds are frozen further north. Another peculiarity is that the fertilizers are applied with better effect, both because the applications are not carried away by rain, as frequently they are in hillier regions, and because the more porous soil lets in the atmosphere more readily to aid the fertilizers in the work of decomposing the minerals of the soil, and setting free the good elements they contain for the use of the crops grown.

FLORIDA'S FUTURE.

In the language of Gen. Grant, Florida "has a great future before it. A peninsula stretching out from a great continent like ours, affording unlimited demand for all the semi-tropical productions it can supply, there is scarcely a limit to its resources. It is capable of supplying all the oranges, lemons, pineapples, and other semi-tropical fruits used in the United States; the $100,000,000 of sugar now imported, material for rope, bagging, loose matting, etc., any quantity of good pine and live oak timber, rice, etc. It has an area greater than New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut combined, with deposits of fertilizers under and above it sufficient for many generations. Florida to-day affords the best opening in the world for young men of small means and great energy.

When the state shall be traversed from north to south by the International railroad, now in daily progress of construction, its development will be very rapid. It would be difficult if not impossible to find a more advantageous location for a railroad, or one more certain to insure a road's prosperity and its becoming a mine of wealth to its owners. It will bisect the entire orange belt for a distance of more than 200 miles, and a large proportion of its own land is capable of producing oranges in abundance and perfection. Its land grant of over 8,000,000 of

acres of the finest and richest lands in the state is of incalculable value and insures its great wealth and prosperity. That it will do an enormous business is evident from what has been said above in regard to the state. Some idea of what it will earn from the transportation of oranges alone may be inferred from the rate of freight paid upon that fruit and from the remarkable facts stated by Gen. Alexander late President of the Georgia Railroad system and Vice-President of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad system, who shows that it requires in Georgia, whose railroads are prosperous, from 125 to 150 acres of land, on an average, to furnish one car load of freight, whereas one acre planted in orange trees and in full bearing in Florida, produces two to three car loads.

FLORIDA AS AN INTERNATIONAL HIGHWAY.

But there is another aspect of Florida, which raises the building of the International Railroad through it to the dignity of a great National enterprise, and that is her situation as regards Cuba, the West Indies, Central and South America. It is universally conceded that naturally the United States should command a monopoly of the commerce of those countries, its commerce with which, as it is, amounts to over $260,000,000 annually.

With proper facilities for transportation the United States would quickly secure its natural rights in this respect. These facilities, the International Railroad—which will reduce the travel between the United States and Havana to a mere ferry, saving, for instance, between New York and Cuba over 1,100 miles of water travel—and its steamship connections, will afford; and from this commerce alone the railroad, over which the bulk of it will have to pass, will derive an enormous revenue certain to constantly increase.

It must be remembered that no one of the nations of the American continent, south of the United States, is a manufacturing nation. In agriculture they confine themselves mainly to the staple articles of export. Consequently food, articles of luxury, and all manufactured articles, all of which the United States produce in abundance, they import. With transportation furnished, distance shortened, and time and cost lessened between the points of production and those of consumption, the result must necessarily be a vast increase of the commerce of the United States with those countries, and an enormous business for the railroad.

Again it should be remembered that to a very large extent the articles exported from those countries are of a perishable nature, and that, consequently, owing to the length of time required for transportation and the immense distance of water, carriage, the loss by decay in fruits amounts to *from 35 to 75 per cent.* The transfer of these articles to refrigerator cars at Turtle Harbor, from which point they could be quickly carried to their destined markets, and by aid of the telegraph, sold before their arrival, would avoid this loss. It is therefore evident that the carriage of nearly all the fruit trade of the West Indies, Central and South America, enormous as it is, will be turned upon the International Railroad. Of course it is certain that so far as travelers from the United States to any of the nations south of it, and *vice versa*, are concerned, nearly all, if not all of them, would pass through Florida if railroad facilities existed, thus saving time and a long sea voyage.

It is evident that Florida is ensured a great future and must become immensely prosperous; that nowhere can the investor and the emigrant go with more certain assurance of reward, and that the building of the International Railroad is an event of great importance to the State and the Nation, as well as the most meritorious and certain-to-be profitable railroad enterprise now being carried on.

Our principal, Mrs. F. A. W. Shimer, spent from January 18 to April 28, 1884, in De Land, Florida, and endorses fully and heartily every sentiment of the above. In her experience, Florida stood the test as a health resort, surpassing even her most sanguine hopes. Also as a business point, she feels that the author of the above has written very modestly. In fact, in no particular is it overdrawn, while in some respects the truth is not half told. Patrons and old students wishing information concerning the State can write Mrs. Shimer, who will answer with pleasure all inquiries.

From "The South."

Florida as a Sanitarium.

BY REV. DAVID MOORE, D. D.

What Florida is, especially as a health resort, to what extent this sunny clime has power to cure disease, restore lost vitality and prolong life, should be known in every hamlet and home. For there are tens of thousands scattered over our country, suffering from pulmonary and other diseases, marked for an early grave, if they remain where they are, who, if they would only come to Florida, might almost certainly be healed of their maladies, and live in comparative health and comfort to a good old age. Whoever, therefore, gives to the public reliable information on this subject is a real benefactor.

Florida has many attractions, but the crown and pearl of them all is her incomparable climate. So genial and balmy is it that, winter as well as summer, even invalids can live an out-door life, breathe the pure, bracing air, and bask in the warm sunshine. Say, if you please, that her soil is not worth five dollars an acre; her climate is worth five hundred, and that without any discount, for it is here to stay. It is difficult to give a definite idea of its beauty. Owing to the peninsular position of Florida, its climate is unique. It is unlike that of any other Southern State, or of Santa Barbara. You find nothing like it in Southern Europe or Algiers. Some years ago a friend of mine took a dear daughter to Cannes to spend the winter. The physician he employed there, a very intelligent man, said to him one day: "Mr. L——, why do you bring your friends suffering from pulmonary diseases to this country, when we have nothing to offer you in the way of climate at all comparable to your own beautiful Florida?" And he went on to give his reasons: "Here," said he, "also at Nice and Mentone, are high mountains in the immediate neighborhood, where the air becomes icy cold, and every now and then a wave of this cold air sweeps down into these valleys, causing a change of temperature of thirty to forty degrees in a few hours, chilling us to the bone. But your own Florida has no mountains in or near it where the air can become thus cooled, and no such sudden changes can occur. Your Florida air never has the chilly quality which ours so often has. It is perennially soft and balmy."

Such was the testimony of an intelligent French physician, and it is the simple truth. This climate is altogether peculiar. I verily believe there is nothing quite equal to it on the face of the earth.

Of course the climate is warm in the direct rays of the sun—hot, even; but it is scarcely ever sultry, muggy, prostrating. The sun, though hot, does not smite. Sun-strokes are almost unknown; I have never heard of one here. The reason is that the heat is marvelously tempered by the cool sea breezes which continually play across the peninsula. Even in the hottest part of the day, step into the shade and at once you find the air deliciously cool and refreshing, and at the same time indiscribably soft and balmy. This feature is altogether peculiar to Florida.

Some disagreeable weather we have here, to be sure, especially in December and part of January. When the wind is from the northwest, and an extra cold wave is breaking over all the north, it sweeps down even hither, and we have to close our doors and windows and kindle our fires. But after two or three days the wind changes, the leaden clouds disperse, the sun shines out bright and clear, the birds sing, the flowers look up and smile, and our lovely Florida is herself again. The climate is not perfection, but as near as can be found anywhere in the world.

But what of the climate in summer? you ask. Of this I cannot speak from experience. But one who knows Florida well says that he is accustomed to answer the question thus: "In winter the climate is pleasant; in the summer, delightful." And this, I think, would be the general testimony of those who remain here during the summer. To see how this can be, remember that the sea breezes continually blowing, the frequent thunder showers, the sun often veiled by passing clouds, and the always cool nights, wonderfully temper the summer heat. Indeed, the temperature hardly ever raises as high as it does in our northern cities, and is never so oppressive. The only thing felt here is the long continued heat from May to October. One thing is specially worthy of note in this connection, viz.: that those suffering from chronic catarrh and disease of the respiratory organs generally, are more signally benefitted during the summer than in the winter.

Let such by all means remain here through the summer, at least for a year or two, until a cure is established.

But is it not excessively damp and malarious in Florida? As to dampness, let the Signal Office reports answer. The mean humidity for Jacksonville, Key West and Punta Rassa, for the five coldest months, as shown by these reports, is 72.7; the mean for three principal cities in Minnesota for the same months, 74.3; and for Cannes and Mentone for the same time, 72.4. These statistics show a difference of 1.6 in favor of Florida as compared with Minnesota for these months, while Cannes and Mentone can boast an advantage of only .3. And it must be remembered that if the observations had been taken in the highlands of the interior, the showing would be still better for Florida. Indeed, carefully prepared tables show that the humidity of Florida for the entire year is less than in five out of eight of the most noted health resorts in Europe. These facts should correct the general impression as to the dampness of Florida. It is only fair to add that, taking the year together, Minnesota leads Florida by 1.7; but, again, for fair, bright days, Florida bears off the palm 300 out of 365 for a series of years.

As to malaria, does any one know a place where it is not? We have it in Florida. In marshy, swampy districts, and along certain streams, there is doubtless considerable malaria at certain seasons of the year; but during the winter months, even in the river towns, little danger may be apprehended from this cause, and in these high pine regions none at all. They are as free from malaria as the average healthy sections at the North.

As just intimated, all parts of Florida are not equally desired. The low hammock lands, for instance, are very rich, but they are generally unhealthy, as there is malaria there if anywhere. So in other sections, various local causes materially affect the general conditions of the climate. All things considered, I know of no portion of Florida more desirable as a place to live in than this great orange ridge in Volusia county, of which

DE LAND

is the geographical and chief business center. This ridge, or high plateau, rather, is over twenty miles long, north and south, by six or seven wide, DeLand being five miles east of the St. Johns and twenty-five west of the Atlantic, 160 miles south of Jacksonville by the river, and 105 by the railroad now in process of construction. It is for the most part gently undulating, but in some portions rolling and even hilly; the surface being endlessly diversified with hills and dales, ridges and intervales, gentle rises and rounded summits, which afford the most picturesque and beautiful building sites imaginable. A curious feature of the landscape is the frequent occurrence of deep, funnel-shaped depressions, some only a few rods across, others containing an acre or more, and almost always perfectly dry. This whole region is thickly covered with fine yellow pine, full of pitch and very heavy, which furnishes an abundance of excellent building material. It is also dotted here and there with beautiful little clear-water lakes, but is not cut up by them as are some portions of the state. There being no underbrush in the woods, only a thick wiry grass, these pine forests present the appearance of vast parks, and very delightful it is to drive up and down—as you can in any directing at will—in the shade of these noble pines. Almost nothing but pine is found on this plateau, but in the adjacent lowlands are found live oak, water oak, cypress, magnolia, baywood, palmetto, and many other kinds of timber. The soil is a loamy sand, poor as compared with the rich soils of the north and west, but much stronger than at first appears, as is shown by these noble pines, these magnificent orange groves and the immense growth of vegetation of every kind.

Immense springs, impregnated more or less with sulphur, and fed from no one knows where, burst up all over Florida. From one at Spring Garden, seven miles north of us, there issues a stream like a small river, which formerly drove the machinery of a large sugar mill. There is a similar one, the famous Blue Spring, near Orange City, four or five miles south of here. In the beautiful grounds of Col. Bodine, at Enterprise, are several such springs. Water may be found anywhere by digging 20 to 40 feet, but the best water to use in Florida is filtered rain-water, and no family should be without a large cistern and a good filter—Kedzie's is probably the best. Capt. Strack, of this place, is just now sinking an artesian well in his fine grove, from which he expects to obtain an abundant supply of excellent water for this part of the town.

Oranges and lemons, and indeed the whole Citrus family, are produced here in great perfection; also pineapples, figs, grapes, pomegranates, guavas, and various other tropical fruits. Cotton, corn and sugar cane are raised to a limited extent. The soil is not adapted to the cereals, neither are vegetables raised with the same facility as at the North. Some, however, succeed in this line. Mrs. Stewart has a vegetable garden of thirteen acres, which netted her last year $1,760, an orange grove being cultivated on the same ground in the mean time.

That this high pine region is exceptionally healthy, goes without saying. With no stagnant water, swamps, or cat-holes to breed malaria, fanned as it continually is by pure, tonic breezes from the Atlantic and the Gulf, it could scarcely be otherwise. It is a significant fact, that while in some parts of Florida the trees are heavily festooned with Spanish moss, the pines on these breezy uplands are entirely free from moss, and as clean and bright as trees at the North. What fevers there are here are generally of a mild type and easily controlled. Diphtheria and scarlet fever are almost unknown; cases of pneumonia are very rare. Sufferers from rheumatism, kidney troubles, and heart disease, are relieved—not unfrequently cured—and especially those suffering from lung troubles, as catarrh, asthma, etc., if not too far gone, are almost sure to be cured or greatly benefitted. Of course Florida will not raise the dead. Not a few come here when it is too late, and they sink down and die. Better that such should remain at home, and spend their last days amid familiar scenes and surrounded by loved ones, rather than die in a far-away land among strangers. But those who are curable at all will find healing in this salubrious clime. A year ago my wife was at death's door. For fifteen years she had suffered from catarrh, being scarcely ever free from sneezing colds. Of late years asthma, bronchitis, and general lung troubles, added to her sufferings. Her breathing was most painful, her cough distressing. For a time after we came here it was a serious question whether she would die or live. But not many weeks passed before this balmy air, with the divine blessing, began to exert its healing influence. One after another these painful symptoms disappeared. She was soon able to live almost entirely out of doors. Health and strength returned, and life once more became a comfort and a joy. We are here again for the second winter, and she is still enjoying health such as she has not known for many years.

Eight years ago Major Owen came here from Kentucky, bringing with him his two little daughters and a frail, delicate wife strongly marked consumptive tendencies. She was given up by physicians, and told that she could not live six months. But she found here not the fabled, but the real fountain of health. Disease was checked. This wondrous air, at once bracing and balmy, and fragrant with the oders of the pine, brought healing and strength. Instead of dying, she has done more work these last eight years than in all her life before, not only managing her household affairs, but working much of her time in her garden. To this outdoor life in the pure air she mainly attributes her recovery. In the meantime the Major and his wife have brought into bearing a splendid orange and lemon grove—the latter the finest I have ever seen—and beautified their home grounds with a great variety of semi-tropical fruits and flowers. Carriage loads of visitors go there week after week to see this lovely place, especially to wonder at that large ever-bearing lemon tree from which thousands of lemons are gathered every year, and on which you may see fruit in all stages of development, from the fragrant blossoms and green initial to the full ripe lemon. Such visitors are always cordially received by the genial Major and his excellent wife, and bear away with them pleasant remembrances of this lovely family and their beautiful home.

These two are not exceptional cases, we could give many others where the cures have been equally marked. Florida is yet to become a great natural sanitarium, not for our own people only,

but for those of other lands. As the tonic and curative influences of its wonderful climate become more widely known, thousands will come hither to reside permanently, and tens of thousands will find here winter homes. They can better afford the expenses of traveling back and forth than to suffer and pay doctors' bills at the north. In this sunny clime the aged and the feeble take a new lease of life. Disease is arrested, suffering relieved, health restored and precious lives prolonged.

Let it be remembered that here in this rapidly growing city of DeLand—a northern town in a southern clime—in addition to a climate which is well nigh perfection, there are excellent schools and thriving churches, and an intelligent, kind-hearted Christian people, the very cream of the communities from which they come. You are made to feel at home at once, and you find it a delightful place to live in.

DeLand, Jan. 12 1884.

Productiveness of Florida Land.

Mr. A. B. Magruder, of Rock Ledge, who carried off the first premiums for two years at the State fairs, writes under date of June 10th: "We ship oranges, limes, lemons, bananas, pine apples, mangoes, tomatoes, beans, cukes and egg plants. We could raise ten to twenty bushels of corn per acre, $30. Tomatoes and other crops pay from $100 to $400."

Here is a profit that ought surely to encourage every man who shall own a piece of land in Florida, and especially in the southern belt of the State, to renewed exertions. Gardening certainly pays in this State, when men may take clear of all expenses from $100 to $400 per acre. It is climate that does it—climate that enables the gardener to place his cash in his wallet before his Northern fellow-laborer has brought a plant into bloom, if indeed they are yet out of his hot bed. And then the ground that has produced these crops can still produce another crop equally remunerative. It will be instructive to compare such as these with those of the Northern States and ask which is the better region for the poor man or the rich to invest in.

Mrs. Ara Ingalls Morgan says to the editors of *Reunion Reporter* "could we bring to you our little ones just learning the mysteries of the world into which they have come, I know the most confirmed old maid would not hesitate to say that we have before us a work fully noble and exalted enough for even a Mt. Carroll graduate, and we consider that is saying considerable." This reminds us of Mrs. Ora Knowlton Flynn's reply to the invitation of the secretary of the Reunion Society to furnish a poem for the public exercises of June 4th. "I should be delighted to accept, but having become the author of an animated poem bound in skin, revision and correction of which is already called for—Subject, 'Original Sin'—I am afraid to make any promise." After having been duly revised and corrected, we trust this poem will be presented to the society at some other meeting.

We quote Minnie Payne when we speak of George Russell and Snow Ball as "the wisest of felines." It may be a matter of interest to some of their numerous friends, extending back from ten to twenty years, to know that these specimens of feline superiority still exist. They continue to look with solemn dignity, through the same greenish gray eyes as of yore, upon the chattering girls that assemble in the dining room. They have been educated up to the wisdom of General Grant so they seldom speak, and to a degree of honesty superior to a Wall Street Banker, as they never steal excepting when it is entirely convenient.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R.

We appreciate more and more the new branch of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, connecting us so directly with Chicago that a ride of about four hours brings us to the city. We are brought, also, by other branches of this road in direct communication with Milwaukee, Rock Island, Council Bluffs and St. Paul, two trains passing each way daily. The convenience of reaching Mt. Carroll, from all parts of the country, is a point worthy of consideration on the part of patrons and students.

Have a Purpose in Living.

Miss Phelps writes in *St. Nicholas:* "You will never realize till you have tried it what an immense power over the life is the power of possessing distinct aims. The voice, the dress, the look, the very motions of a person define and alter when he or she begins to live for a reason. I fancy that I can select in a crowded street the busy, blessed women who support themselves. They carry themselves with a air of conscious self-respect and self-content which a shabby alpaca cannot hide nor a bonnet silk enhance, nor even sickness or exhaustion quite drag out."

H. W. Hazzen was chosen again this year orator of the day for May 30th at Wyoming, Iowa. We copy below the report of the address as given by *The Wyoming Journal.* Our much esteemed friend, Hon. M. H. Calkins, presided on this occasion and introduced the exercises with most fitting and touching remarks following them by a brief biographical sketch of the soldiers whose graves were decorated:

Mr. Hazzen having delivered the oration at this place on last Decoration Day, started into his work on this occasion (we might say) where he left off last year. He paid a glowing eulogy to the veterans of our late war, and said that they were only an advance link in the long chain of warriors, who since the begining of governmental relations among men, had been fighting for personal liberty and freedom from the galling yoke of slavery and despotic rule. He believed the people of the world were making rapid progress in governmental politics, and especially were our people through the influence of educational institutions raising themselves as a nation up to the highest standard of governments in the protection afforded personal security, freedom of speech, and security in domestic life and property. Through a free ballot, free education and free speech he looked forward to a nation that would excel all others that had ever held sway upon the earth since the birth of history. In political education he looked forward to the time when "the divine right to bolt," would be freely exercised by electors whenever bad men were nominated for office, causing political parties to only place before the people as candidates for places of political confidence and trust, pure and patriotic men, capable and honest, with unsullied records in all matters of jobbery and political pollution.

His speech was on of the finest we have ever had the pleasure of listening to, and the studious and absorbing interest manifested by the people present was a glowing tribute to the extraordinary effort of this talented man who will ever meet with a hearty welcome from our people.

The Best Reading.

Every family that desires to provide for its young people wholesome and instructive reading matter should send for specimen copies of the Youth's Companion, of Boston. It is the brightest and best of papers for young people. Its columns give more than Two-Hundred Stories yearly by the most noted authors, including J. T. Trowbridge, William Black, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Thomas Hardy, Mrs. Oliphant and many others, besides scientific articles by eminent specialists, tales of adventure by noted travelers, papers of encouragement and advice by men and women of ability and experience, and reminiscences and anecdotes of famous people. With a circulation rapidly approaching 350,000 copies a week, the Youth's Companion can well afford to spread such a feast before its patrons; and spreading such a feast, it is no wonder it has such a tremendous circulation.

Teachers' Class.

By running over our list of personals, the reader will see that many teachers are furnished for schools from the Mt. Carroll Seminary. Feeling that these pupils should be better prepared for their work than they can be without special training, we have a class carefully instructed in methods of teaching the common branches, to different grades of pupils, the members of this class are required to apply these methods by giving the lessons, and are required also to criticise lessons logically and according to certain principles. The result of this training has been very satisfactory. We shall hereafter expect all intending to graduate from the Teachers' Course to receive this special training for their profession.

MOUNT CARROLL SEMINARY.

MOUNT CARROLL, CARROLL COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

INCORPORATED BY LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENT, A. D. 1852.

OFFICERS
—OF—
GOVERNMENT AND INSTRUCTION,
1884-1885.

MRS. F. A. W. SHIMER, - - Principal.
ADELIA C. JOY, - - Associate Principal.

Literature, History, Mathematics, Natural Sciences and Languages.

PROF. HENRY W. HAZZEN.
LUCY W. RUNDELL,
VANDELIA VARNUM, Ph. B.
ELEANOR SHERWOOD.

Music.

MRS. B. F. D. HAZZEN, } Principals.
E. SHERWOOD, }
S. LILLIAN HAMBLEN.
NELLIE HOBBS.

Art Department.

SUSAN A. SHERMAN.

Director of Domestic Department.

MRS. M. G. NIAS.

Resident Physician.

HENRY SHIMER, A. M., M. D.

Financier.

MRS. F. A. W. SHIMER.

In May, 1853, a school was first opened under the charter by Miss Frances A. Wood (now Mrs. Shimer) and Miss C. M. Gregory. The first term opened with eleven pupils, and closed with forty. Since that time the number in attendance and the prosperity of the institution have been constantly increasing, until it has attained a position truly enviable, and second to no similiar one in the West.

For thirteen years both ladies and gentlemen were received as students. The building became so crowded; and the demand for room so great, that it was impossible to accommodate all; hence it was decided best to refuse gentlemen, and receive ladies only. Still more room was needed, and in 1866-7 the Principal made a second addition to the original building, hoping to again be able to accommodate all who might wish to come. In this they were disappointed, for most of the rooms were in demand for ladies as soon as completed.

Thus It Continues a Ladies' Seminary!

In 1870, Miss Gregory retired from the institution, Mrs. Shimer purchasing her interest, thus becoming sole proprietor. Miss A. C. Joy (Miss Gregory's successor) is a lady eminently fitted for the position, and the steadily increasing prosperity of the institution for the past ten years is largely due to the superior ability and vigorous zeal brought into the work by Miss Joy. Of the financial management, which has been one and the same in the hands of Mrs. F. A. W. Shimer for over thirty-one years, the unprecendented success of the enterprise is sufficient comment. Under this management the Mt. Carroll Seminary has attained a position as an educational institution second to no similar one West or East, and a credit financially that but few exclusively business enterprises ever command.

The Continuous Growth of the School

has made repeated additions necessary, till the fourth building (third addition by the Principal) has been erected. In this last addition, which nearly doubles the accommodations, the appointments are very much superior to anything before furnished. Modern improvements in modes of heating, ventilating, lighting, water supply, etc., give to the students a home not only of comfort and health, but of pleasure, satisfying to those accustomed to homes of luxury.

Says an eminent D. D. of Chicago, in a letter to the Principal, "Yours is the only institution in our knowledge that moves steadily forward without any whining or begging."

NEVER, IN ALL THESE THIRTY ONE YEARS, HAS THE PRINCIPAL ONCE ASKED A PERSON FOR HIS OR HER PATRONAGE. NEVER HAS AN AGENT BEEN EMPLOYED TO SOLICIT PUPILS OR FUNDS. THUS THE SCHOOL HAS NOT HAD THE BENEFIT OF THE MEANS USED IN MOST INSTITUTIONS TO SPREAD WIDELY ITS NAME AND REPUTATION, AND HENCE IT IS NOT SURPRISING THAT IN MANY LOCALITIES IT IS UNKNOWN. Its students have, as a rule, been of a character to commend the school, and they prove a most successful advertisement of its worth. As the number increases, and its Alumnæ scatter to nearly every state in the Union, the influence widens. This institution can show a record of steady, healthy growth and prosperity, that can safely challenge a compeer.

The Institution has a Delightful Site.

Containing twenty-four acres, located in the city of Mt. Carroll, Carroll county, Illinois, ten miles from the Mississippi river. The South-West & Chicago Pacific divisions of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway—formerly known as the Western Union—passes through the place, opening direct communication East to Chicago, Milwaukee, Racine etc., and West via Savanna (the nearest point on the Mississippi river) to Fulton, Clinton, Rock Island, St. Louis and Council Bluffs, and through them to all points North, South and West.

The Seminary Grounds are Handsomely Laid out,

and ornamented with evergreens and deciduous trees of nearly every variety grown in the latitude. Spacious flower gardens filled with plants, give abundant bloom the entire season. For winter ornamentation, a conservatory is added to the new building. On the seminary grounds and farm is grown every variety of fruit and vegetable of this climate. Some two thousand apple trees, two acres of grapes, with every other hardy fruit in equal abundance, are cultivated, for the exclusive use of the institution. The patent refrigerator lately built, having eight rooms for cold storage, gives ample facilities for preserving fresh the abundant fruits of the grounds. Three greenhouses are now added, with a cottage adjoining.

The Health of the Institution

Justly claims attention. Sickness among the students rarely occurs. We are now entering upon the thirty-second year of our history, and, during this entire period, only two deaths have occurred among the students, and these at an interval of twenty years. A more healthful location can scarcely be found, or better sanitary regulations be devised than at this institution.

While we as a school enjoy immunity from cases of severe illness, there is yet a fruitful source of sickness, to which we, in common with all other institutions of this kind, are exposed, and for which our patrons are responsible. To explain, we quote from the catalogue of a sister institution: "We request that you do not send boxes of rich cake and confectionery to your daughters. Also that you do not furnish them money with which to buy these things. They are a fruitful

source of sickness. Parents send us headaches and dyspepsia by express. We cannot send them back; they stay to plague us. It gives a child a moment's pleasure, and this through the appetite. It always teaches selfish, unwomanly ways; it breeds discontent; it interrupts studies; it is a premium upon sickness, and mistaken kindness. Our table is alike for all, and enough for every want of health."

A Skilful Physician, Resident in the Institution,

gives attention to any slight ailments that may occur, free of charge.

COURSE OF STUDIES.

Preparatory Department.

Orthography, Penmanship, Elocution, Mental and Written Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, United States History, Elements of Book-keeping, Latin Grammar and Reader, a year; Algebra, (Olney's complete), one year.

Collegiate Department.

FIRST YEAR.

FALL TERM.—Algebra finished, Latin, History.

WINTER TERM.—Analysis and Parsing, six weeks; Rhetoric, six weeks; History, Latin.

SPRING TERM. — Rhetoric, History, Latin.

SECOND YEAR.

FALL TERM. — Geometry, Natural Philosophy, Latin.

WINTER TERM.—Geometry, Chemistry, Latin.

SPRING TERM.—Trigonometry, Chemistry, Latin.

THIRD YEAR.

FALL TERM.—Zoology, Physiology, Latin.

WINTER TERM.—Physiology, six weeks; History of Art, Latin.

SPRING TERM.—Botany, Civil Government, Latin.

FOURTH YEAR.

FALL TERM.—Geology, Literature, Evidences of Christianity.

WINTER TERM.—Astronomy, Literature, Intellectual Philosophy.

SPRING TERM.—Moral Science, Intellectual Philosophy, Butler's Analogy.

The common branches are reviewed during the last two years in connection with the above. Drill in composition throughout the course.

The Normal Department.

Careful attention is being given to this department, as many students are sent out from our institution each year, as teachers. A class for special drill in methods of teaching the common branches to different grades of pupils, receives instruction throughout the school year. The following subjects are required of graduates from this department:

Studies of the Preparatory Department—History, one year; Physiology, Composition, Rhetoric, Zoology, Botany, Algebra, Natural Philosophy, Geometry, Plane Trigonometry, Astronomy, Chemistry, Geology, Civil Government, Literature, Intellectual Philosophy, Elements of Drawing, Theory and Practice of Teaching. It is preferred that Latin be added to the above named branches.

Students may be fitted for an advanced class in college, by receiving instruction in branches not included in our course.

Pupils who cannot complete a course of study, may select certain branches by consulting the Principal.

Equivalent studies are accepted for certain subjects in the regular courses.

Lectures

On Anatomy, Physiology, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy and Natural History, by H. Shimer, A. M. M. D.

Lectures on History and Literature, by Henry W. Hazzen. Esq.

Conversational Lectures on Art, Teaching, Habits, Manners, etc., by the different teachers of the institution.

Lectures on different topics by speakers from abroad, will be had during the year.

Natural History.

The fine collections Dr. Shimer has made of specimens in the various branches of Natural History, together with the superior attainments of teachers in this department, afford ample facilities and strong incentives to students to prosecute this study.

Taxidermy

Is taught in connection with instruction to classes in Zoology, the doctor furnishing specimens, so that every member of the class may obtain a practical knowledge of the subject.

Anatomy and Physiology Apparatus,

the original cost of which was over twelve hundred dollars, consisting of a full-sized mankikin, mounted human skeleton, human bones, separate, and numerous charts, etc., to illustrate the subjects of anatomy and physiology, afford aid to the students rarely found in similar institutions.

Experimental Chemistry

Receives especial attention, and those who take a course of lessons in this work will be charged for the extra material used in special experiments, the extent of which may be decided by the vote of the class making this a specialty.

General Expenses.

Based on an estimate for boarding at $2.91 per week, and (with ten per cent. off to yearly patrons, boarding net, $2.62 per week) all other expenses at correspondingly low rates, giving total estimate as follows: Boarding—Private furnished rooms warmed and lighted, washing and ironing (nine pieces per week), tuition in entire English course, with the privilege of Latin and Elocution, each in class drill, and incidentals, all for

Fall Term of 15-30 yr. (longest term of year) from $92 to $106.

The difference in rates depends on the room occupied; all are pleasant and well-furnished, but differ in size, location and accommodations.

Winter Term, 12-37 yr., from $73 to $84.

Spring Term, 10-37 yr., from $61 to $70.

Total gross expenses per year, $226 to $260.

From which to yearly patrons ten per cent. is deducted, which gives net $203.40 to $234 per year.

Many pupils come to the Seminary for the study of Music alone; some for Music and Painting, and some for Art alone. We make to such a deduction of $30 per year from the above yearly rates. Tuition in Music and use of instrument to be added, as per schedule of Conservatory prices. This class of students do not take the studies of the English Course, but may have all the privileges of class Elocution, Penmanship and Composition.

N. B.—It will be seen our terms are very low considering the "greatly increased cost of living."

EXTRA (BUT OPTIONAL) EXPENSES FOR ORNAMENTAL BRANCHES, ETC.

Painting in oil colors, instructions per hour	$ 25
Painting in Water colors, per hour	25
Drawing, crayoning, wax work each per hour	20
Decorative Art, per hour	25
Modern Languages, each per year,	20 00
Greek, per year	30 00

Latin free to students boarding in Seminary, and pursuing the regular course.

Elocution in General class free.

Elocution, private lessons, from 25 cents to $1 each.

Elocution, in classes of eight, daily lessons, 50 cents per week.

Diploma, $3.

For teachers' provision or system of Pecuniary Aid, see third page of cover.

PAYMENTS

Are to be per term in advance. As this is important for the prosperity of such an institution, we urge a strict observance of this requirement. *Credit may be given, however, bills being settled by note within fifteen days from entering, reliable reference being named. It will be noticed that a discount of ten per cent. from the bills for the year for boarding and tuition in English Course is given yearly patrons,* which will be taken from the last payment of the year. It is understood that this is made *in case the terms of payment, as named above are complied with.* It is not reasonable to expect us to wait an indefinite time for settlement of bills, and to make the same discount as to those who, and according to conditions necessary to justify the discount, settle promptly. Again it is no excuse for delinquency that the "bill is not presented." Our circulars show just what the expenses are, and any one really desirous of being prompt, can present at least a sum approximating to the regular term payments. WHERE THIS IS NOT DONE IN THE FUTURE, WE SHALL FEEL JUSTIFIED IN MAKING THE BILLS AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR, WITHOUT ANY DISCOUNTS.

A furnished room has a closet for wardrobe, carpet, bureau, mirror bedstead—with spring-bed bottom, mattress, pillows, stove, chairs, study stand, wash stand, pitcher, or water carrier, broom, dust-pan, kerosene lamp and oil can. In the new building, where warmed by furnaces, of course no stoves are needed.

Students furnish their own towels, napkins, table-fork and teaspoons, and for their beds, each one pair of sheets and one pair of pillow cases, one bed quilt and one blanket.

Clergymen and Missionaries

if engaged in the work of their profession exclusively, or if superanuated, receive a discount of one-fourth from price of boarding, tuition in English course, washing, fuel and lights, and use of room. This same discount is given the daughters of deceased clergymen. Tuition free in the English course to daughters of soldiers who lost their lives in the service. If the attendance of either of these classes of students is less than a school year, or bills are not promptly settled according to the above requirements, no discount will be made, but full rates charged same as to any student attending less than a year.

N. B.—A comparison of the expenses of different schools is expected from those seeking one to patronize. We would bespeak for our circular a careful examination It will be seen we put all in one estimate, thus the cost *seems* greater than that of some few similar institutions; but when the expense of various necessary items not furnished that must come in as extras in bills of those *apparently* less expensive schools, as lights, washing carpets and various articles of furnishing, it will be found the aggregate cost far exceeds ours, besides causing numerous petty annoyances. Again, to yearly patrons the discount of ten per cent. reduces the actual cost to very much less than that of most schools of equal merit. The real cost is no more, and as a rule less than at similar schools *claiming especial merit as inexpensive. Examine and note what is furnished.*

THERE ARE NO CONCEALED EXTRAS.

We have set forth every item of school expenses necessarily incurred by pupils, and give them so fully and explicitly that we flatter ourselves all inquiries are anticipated and answered.

MANUAL LABOR

is *not required* of any, but opportunity is given all who wish to economise expenses, or who desire it for the regular exercise it affords, to do from one to three or more hours' work per day. For this the pupil is paid by the hour, the price varying from five to fifteen cents, according to the kind of work done, the faithfulness of the worker, and the responsibility involved. Ten cents per hour is the usual average price for domestic labor not involving responsibility.

IN ORDER TO AID STUDENTS WHO MUST ECONOMISE,

We rent a few unfurnished rooms to boarders at very low rates. The pupil supplies needed articles for her room, fuel, lights, and washing from her home. Those living near Mount Carroll may thus very materially reduce expenses.

Our desire is to bring the advantages of a first-class institution within the reach of all worthy young women; hence let none who are willing to make reasonable sacrifices for an education hesitate to apply to us. We take pleasure in helping those who will help themselves.

APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION

To this school should be made as early as possible, in order to secure choice of rooms.

Applicants should give name, age, attainments, and the probable time of remaining in the institution.

TESTIMONIALS OF CHARACTER

Are expected from all strangers entering. They may be from a pastor or former teacher, or any responsible person of whose standing the Principal may learn.

PUNCTUALITY.

A high standard of punctuality is required in every department of duty. Without it, character for study and scholarship can not be maintained. A pupil can not lose a single study hour with impunity; hence it will not be allowed save in cases of absolute necessity. If education is worth anything, it is worth what it costs to make it thorough. It is therefore expected that every pupil will be in her place at the appointed time, even at the expense of personal sacrifice and inconvenience.

Any accepted applicant being disappointed in her purpose to enter school, should give immediate notice, that the vacancy may be filled.

NO DEDUCTION

Will be made to any student who shall leave the institution before the close of the term, unless notice be given of such intention on entering, or in case of protracted illness of the pupil.

No deductions for absence from the school or family during the session, except in case of severe illness, and that for a longer period than three weeks. No one will leave the institution on the plea of illness, but by the advice of a physician. In case of sickness, immediate attention is given by the Principals to the wants of the patient, and the care and comforts of home provided.

A request from parents or guardians for the student to leave the institution, to visit home or for any other purpose, should be *addressed directly to the Principals.*

DAMAGES.

The occupants of each room shall be answerable for the damages done it during the time of occupancy.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC.

Much annoyance is sometimes occasioned to teachers and pupils by a want of uniformity in the editions of the same work for text books. To obviate this difficulty, and as a convenience to pupils, there will be kept in the Seminary all books, sheet music, stationary, etc., that may be needed, for sale to pupils at the lowest prices. These are CASH articles

and in case credit is desired, an additional per cent. must be paid by those accommodated. It is hoped, however, none will ask it. Text books in the regular English course may be rented by pupils in the Manual Labor Department.

Pupils are requested to bring for reference such text books as they may have. A very large part of the instruction is oral, or obtained from other sources than from the particular book chosen for daily use.

MODE OF STUDY.

The boarding pupils study in their private rooms, and thus enjoy advantages for investigation and thought which a public school room cannot furnish.

Teachers' meetings are held each week, and the progress of pupils is reported to the Principals, and the standing of each carefully considered.

COMPOSITION.

In addition to the usual essays required of students, our pupils meet once or twice a week in classes, and receive general instruction in composition and careful criticism upon work done in class. Abstracts in history, literature, and kindred studies are required, and thus every opportunity is given for practice that young ladies may be able to express thought easily and well. That our method in this department is a good one, is evident from the satisfaction and pleasure the pupils usually derive from this study and practice.

EXAMINATIONS,

Both written and oral, occur monthly, and a report of the standing of each student is sent to parents or guardian. Should any young lady enter the institution whose early advantages have not been such as to permit the test of a public examination, it may be private by special request, being made to the director of the studies.

Whatever may be the advancement of pupils otherwise, they will be required to devote time and attention to reading spelling, and penmanship, if found deficient in these branches.

A pupil of superior ability and application may complete a course in less time than that shown in our circular. Those whose attainments admit of it may enter an advanced class, and graduate as soon as they pass an examination in the required studies, provided an unexceptional deportment is maintained. Our system of instruction contemplates a thorough preparation for the ordinary duties of life, a proper cultivation of the better elements of human nature, that young ladies may be suitably prepared for what should be the higher duties and enjoyments of life

Students entering the freshman year will be examined upon all studies in the Preparatory Course. No student will receive a diploma without having completed the several branches in the Seminary, or passed an examination upon work done elsewhere. This will be demanded in future of all, unless the testimonials of scholarship are from parties who are known to be strict in their requirements.

DIPLOMAS,

With the usual honors, are conferred upon those completing, satisfactorily, the Collegiate and Normal Courses.

PHYSICAL CULTURE,

The importance of which can not be over-estimated in any system of education, receives attention. As an aid and incentive to proper exercise, a complete gymnastic apparatus and health-lift are furnished. A fine grape arbor twelve feet wide and three hundred feet long, gives a superior out-door gymnasium for the students. Added to this is some six hundred feet of piazza, which affords a pleasant promenade at all times, and a place of exercise in bad weather.

BOARDING.

The board furnished is decidedly superior to that usually accredited to boarding schools, thus removing the reproach often, and in some cases, too justly connected with them. Every proper means is used to secure all that cordial home-feeling which is desirable and essential to induce proper improvement of time. Pupils can spend their vacations at the seminary if desired. All students not having homes in or near the city, are expected to board in the seminary, unless special arrangements are made with the Principal. This is required that teachers my exercise that general care that seems necessary for the best good of pupils.

CALLS.

The private rooms of the boarders are strictly prohibited to the day-scholars, and all callers or visitors; hence, without special permission to the contrary, given by one of the principals, all calls must be received in the Reception Room or Library.

No young lady will receive calls from young gentlemen in town unless introduced by the Principal, parents or guardians. Persons calling on pupils will please send their names and requests to the Principal. No stranger will be received as visitor to a pupil unless satisfactory evidence is given that the visitor is known and approved by the parents or guardian. If a gentleman, he will be expected to present to the Principal a note of introduction, and permission, for, or approval of, the visit or call, from the parents or guardian.

VISITING ON THE SABBATH.

Receiving visits, or traveling to or from home, will not be permitted Sunday except in cases of extreme necessity.

All pupils are expected to attend church and Bible class on the Sabbath, at such places as the parents or guardian may designate, except when the weather is unfavorable or the pupil not well. Reasonable excuses of course are accepted.

THE CLOTHING

Of pupils should be plain and neat; extravagance in dress and jewelry are particularly deprecated. Every article of clothing and bedding must be distinctly marked with the owner's name, before it can be received into the laundry.

In the outfit, rubber overshoes, umbrellas, towels and table napkins should not be forgotten.

If parents or guardians wish to furnish pocket money for necessary purchases, it should be deposited with the Principal or in the Seminary safe.

BORROWING OR LENDING MONEY,

Or any article of clothing among students, is strictly forbidden. Merchants and shopkeepers in town are earnestly requested not to give credit to any student, unless previous permission to that effect is given by the parents or guardians in writting.

CORRESPONDENCE.

An extensive, trifling correspondance is highly pernicious to pupils, and should not be allowed. Parents will communicate their wishes in this matter, and furnish to the Principals a list of correspondents approved by them.

Should pupils in their correspondence with home friends express dissatisfaction, or complain of the rules of the school, or anything pertaining thereto, the Principals earnestly urge the propriety and justice of being informed without delay, in order that the wrong, if there be any, may be searched out and corrected. A prompt, frank communication from the persons immediately concerned, will receive that attention the importance of the case may demand. All telegrams for students should be addressed to the Principal.

Conservatory of Music.

A systematic course of study, with well defined grades, is evidently necessary in an institution of this kind, to give music a place among other branches of instruction. We have arranged such a course as will give variety to the pupil's work and acquaint them with the different schools of musical composition as well as to assist in the rendering of the best compositions of first-class writers, both ancient and modern. The sonatas of Hayden, Mozart and Beethoven will occupy a regular portion of the pupil's attention, and the cultivation of the taste and appreciation of the pupils will be constantly kept in mind.

The department of organ playing will receive special attention, and will include the works of the best classic writers. Pupils will be taught to play a score correctly without the use of the old fashioned "thorough bass" figuring, which involved constant violation of the rules of strict musical composition, and which has no place in modern organ playing. Knowledge of the construction of the pipe organ of the present day will be imparted, together with instruction in the department of registration.

It will be the aim of the instructor to assist the student in harmony to a practical comprehension of the rules of musical composition, and to encourage and cultivate whatever germs of talent may show themselves.

The "thorough bass" method above is incidental to harmony, and is included in it. The study of "harmony" or "musical theory" will further be made practical by being called to the pupil's attention in connection with piano forte and organ playing, enabling the performer to obtain an understanding of the construction of what she is playing. A mastery of grammar is not more indispensable to the accomplished orator, than a mastery of harmony is to one who would excel in music. It must underlie all sound culture.

The system of daily lessons in music has been tested here thirty-one years. Its advantages are various and need not be enumerated. The results are the most thorough and complete musical discipline, building up a *Conservatory of Music* second to none, in completeness and size, employing, as the *Conservatory alone does*, four or more professors and teachers. It may be seen that the advantages here offered are fully equal to those of the best eastern *Conservatories, while the expenses are very much less.*

The several branches in the Conservatory include Elementary, Technical and advanced Piano Forte studies, Solo and Ensemble playing, Cultivation of the Voice, Sight Reading and Class Singing, Organ, Guitar, Harmony and Musical History.

Course of Study for Piano.

GRADE I.

(*a*) Loeschorn, Op. 84.
(*b*) Müller, 42 instructive pieces.
(*c*) Lemoine, Op. 37.
Clementi's Sonatines.

GRADE II.

(*a*) Heller, Op. 47.
(*b*) Bertini, Op. 100.
(*c*) Concone, Op. 40.
Haydn's Sonates; works of like grade by the best modern composers.

GRADE III.

(*a*) Eschmann, Op. 22.
(*b*) Bertini, Op. 29.
(*c*) Bach's Inventions for two voices.
Ph. E. Bach's Sonates.

GRADE IV

(*a*) Beren's School of Velocity.
(*b*) Cramer's Studies.
(*c*) Bach's Inventions for three voices.
(*d*) Kullaki Octave Studies.
Mozart's Sonates.

GRADE V.

(*a*) Moscheles, Op. 70.
(*b*) Mayer, Op. 119.
Beethoven's Sonates.

GRADE VI.

(*a*) Chopin, Op. 10.
(*b*) Bach Preludes and Fugues.

CONCERTED PIECES.

During the course pieces suited to the different grades are selected from the composers Jensen, Grieg, Blumenthal, Reinecke, Tschaikowsky, Rubenstein, Mozkowski, Gounod, Schumann, Mendelssohn, Chopin, Wagner, Liszt, Beethoven, and others.

A thorough course in Harmony is required of graduates in both Vocal and Instrumental departments.

A course in Musical History has been arranged during the past year, which is recommended to all students in the Conservatory, as a study quite as important to the musician as that of Harmony.

DEPARTMENT OF VOICE CULTURE.

It is perhaps more difficult in voice culture to specify a particular course than in any other branch of music. There are seldom two voices that admit of like training.

To treat successfully the different characteristics of each voice demands large experience and special adaptability.

The first step toward voice culture is to locate the tones so as to produce a clear, perfect vibration on every note throughout the compass of the voice, without any strain or help from the throat. In order to do this much attention must be given to acquiring a correct method of breathing. The success of the vocal student depends almost entirely on these two things: location of tone, and correct breathing—something very difficult to make most beginners understand.

Exercises for clear enunciation, both in English and Italian, are very important. Exercises in vocal technique, for flexibility and sweetness of tone, should receive daily attention.

The teachers should select from the standard works such studies as are best adapted to the advancement of each pupil. We aim to do this, and use studies by Concone, Vaccai, Marchesi, Panofka, Nava, Bordogni, and Lamperti, as necessity requires.

A choice variety of English, German, and Italian songs are given from time to time. As the pupil advances selections from the standard operas and the study of the principal oratorios receive particular attention.

COURSE OF ORGAN STUDY.

FIRST GRADE.—*a* (Rink's "First Three Months at the Organ"); *b* ("Thirty Elementary Studies," by Best)

SECOND GRADE.—*a* (First Book of Rink's Organ School); *b* (Whiting's First Six Months at the Organ).

THIRD GRADE.—*a* (Dudley Buck's "Eight Studies in Pedal Phrasing"); *b* Bach's easier preludes and fugues.

FOURTH GRADE.—"Rink's Organ School, fourth and fifth books.

GUITAR.—Carcarri's Method.

The utmost thoroughness will be insisted upon in each and all of the above departments, and no pupil will be allowed to rush over piano studies, as scholars are to frequently permitted to do.

DIPLOMAS IN MUSIC

Are conferred upon those who complete the prescribed course of study satifactorily. An extended course of music, occupying one or two years, is arranged, which some of our students take after

completing the regular course and receiving their diplomas. To such, who may attain superior excellence in expression and execution, medals are presented.

The instruments in use in this institution are far superior to those usually found for practice. Of pianos, organs, melodeons, guitars, etc. (including occasional ones brought by students), there are over thirty in use in the building. Among them is a parlor grand, a superior Chickering upright piano, and two large double bank organs, full pedal bass, giving every requisite for acquiring the touch and use of the church organ.

N. B. Over twenty *new* pianos were put to use in the Conservatory during 1881 and 82.

TERMS AND EXPENSES IN THE MUSICAL CONSERVATORY.

The cost of instruction we believe we have reduced to the lowest possible figures for a first-class institution. Besides the lessons given by the Music Director and by the Principal of the vocal department, several associate teachers who are thoroughly competent instructors, give lessons under the supervision of the Director and Principal, who are responsible for the conduct of the entire conservatory. Every pupil's standing and classification is determined by either the Director, or Principal of Vocal Department and their lessons directed and controlled by them, whether under their daily instruction or under that of an assistant. Thus, while pupils taught by an assistant have instruction at a very low price, they really have the benefit of the large experience of the Director and Principal.

CONSERVATORY EXPENSES.

Instructions in Piano, Organ (Pedal Bass) and Guitar Music; Vocalization, (voice building), each:

Private daily lessons per year,	$48 00
Private lessons (same as daily) two per week, per year	22 00
Class lessons, class of two, daily lessons per year	30 00
Harmony, two lessons per week, one hour each, four in class, per year	25 00
Private daily lessons from Music Director, or principal of vocal department, per year	97 00
Private lessons from the same, two per week (same as daily), per year	40 00
Class lessons, half hour each, in class of two, every other day, from Director or Principal, per year	50 00
Class lessons, half hour each, in class of two, with two lessons per week from Director or principal, per year	40 00
Harmony and Musical Composition, class of four, from Director, two lessons per week, of one hour each, per year	40 00
Use of Piano or Organ, one hour per day, per year	10 00
Use of large Pedal Bass Organ, one hour per day, per year	13 00

The arrangement of terms, it is apparent, brings the very highest order of instruction within the reach of those to whom otherwise it would be wholly inaccessible; instruction, which, in the larger cities, cost $4 or $5 per lesson, is here furnished at a mere nominal cost. While, therefore, the conservatory offers to the wealthy the best advantages money can procure, it also offers similar to those of limited means.

THE DEPARTMENT OF ART

is given a prominence not usual in Literary Institutions. Here it has the same careful attention as the Collegiate Department, and many students come for Painting and Music only. It is so graded that all who desire can graduate with the same honors as in Music.

THE ART COURSE

comprises Penciling, Crayons, Water Colors, and Oil Painting, and is arranged as follows:

FIRST YEAR—Pencil Drawing in Landscape, Flowers, Fruit and Figures.—Elements in Perspective.

SECOND YEAR—Crayon and Water Colors Object Drawing with Practical Perspective.

THIRD YEAR—Oil Painting from copies, to acquire manual execution.

FOURTH YEAR—Oil painting in connection with the Aerial Perspective and Higher studies.

The course of Perspective will embody the system of Chapman, Pensley, Krusi, and others, with practical application of sketching from nature.

The object of the course is to educate the mind, as well as the eye and hand, that the pupil may be able rightly to appreciate and perpetuate the beauties of Nature, rather than to "paint pictures."

Decorative art is taught as desired through the course.

For those who wish to devote themselves entirely to Painting, a course of private reading is furnished, and other helps to a rightful understandingtof the Theory and History of Art.

Many come to us with the intention of making a specialty of Music and Art, who wish to pursue studies in connection with either one of these, but are unable to remain for a sufficient length of time to complete the Collegiate course. To such we would especially recommend the following: The Common brances, History of Greece, Rome, France and England, Physiology, Rhetoric, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, English, and American literature, History of Art and German.

Calendar for 1884-85.

The academic year is divided into three terms.

Fall Term (32d year), opens on Thursday, September 11, 1884.

Fall Term closes December 24, 1884.

Winter Term opens January 8, 1885.

Winter Term closes April 1, 1885.

Spring Term opens April 2, 1885.

Spring Term closes June 10, 1885.

Summer vacation from June 11, 1885, to September 9, 1885.

Teachers of 1883—1884.

Dr. and Mrs. Shimer and Miss Joy are at the Seminary. Mrs. Shimer and Miss Joy expect to attend the National Teachers' Association held at Madison, Wis.

Mr. and Mrs. Hazzen spend most of the vacation in New Hampshire. Mrs. Hazzen will devote a little time to Lynn and Boston, and Mr. Hazzen hopes to attend the Concord School of Philosophy.

The following are with home friends:

Miss Sherman in Lynn, Mass.

Miss Rundell, Alden, N. Y.

Miss Clark, Northampton, Mass.

Miss Sherwood, Lyons, N. Y.

Miss Smith, Ware, N. H.

Miss Hamblen, Westboro, Mo.

Miss Kent, Sandwich, Ill.

Miss Powell, Shabbona, Ill.

Mrs. Nias visits her sister in Milwaukee the latter part of the vacation.

Mrs. Nona Branch Sawyer was urged to prepare a plat for the city park of Lincoln, Neb., and submit hers with others to the committee in charge. She finally consented to do so, and her plan was chosen in preference to all others, although there were among them a number of "professionals."

Health and Comfort.

We voluntarily call attention to the *Alpha Garment* manufactured by the Alpha Manufacturing Co., Woburn, Mass. These are woven, worsted combination under suits made by measure to suit the individual buyer. They are the most perfect garments of the kind of which we have any knowledge. We can most heartily recommend these to all of our lady readers and advise them to send, at once, for circulars, to the above address.

Miss Idell Miles (class of '80) is still in Boston. She gave several concerts when West, last summer, and has, also, in the East more recently. We have received a number of very flattering press notices. The Clinton *Daily News* said: "Miss Idell Miles, on her appearance, was enthusiastically received by the audience, with just local and civic pride, owing to her adjacent home and estimable family. * * Her mellow, flexible voice and vocalization were warmly praised by competent judges."

The report of another paper is equally complimentary, a quotation from which we give:

Miss Miles' personal appearance is everything one could ask as a concert singer. Her manner is animated and her face lights up with a glow of brilliancy when she sings. Her enthusiasm is quickly reflected in the audience. The gay ballads, which were so pleasingly rendered, were doubtless the most popular with a majority of the audience—but in the rendering of "The Lord is Mindful of His Own," Miss Miles showed her true artistic training. She sings sacred music with a finish and soulfulness which is seldom witnessed outside of a musical city like Boston or Philadelphia. Her style in all her selections is that of an artist instead of an amateur.

Miss Miles is continuing her study with Madam Hall in Boston and, at the same time, is teaching a class and filling an engagement with one of the churches of New Bedford, Mass.

Many a listener to the Reunion Reporter assented to the words of Minnie Payne when she said "We were a jolly, happy-natured crowd of girls," and they feel with her, that along with the school work "There were knit together warm friendships and close interests which shall never be forgotten." Miss Payne having spoken of the various ways in which the lives of these school friends have been led, adds—"In all these paths stray the girls who laid the foundation of usefulness at the Seminary. May the reward of a well spent life come to them all. Some are dead! Oh, the eyes grow dim and the breath comes quickly, when after a life of bright promise must be written that saddest of words. And with the school mates who have left us there is another to be remembered—our dearly beloved teacher, Miss Mary White—noblest of women! Kind of heart and pure in action, the forget-me-nots of thought, if not the bloom of flowers from a far away land, are laid upon your grave."

The following from abroad were in attendance upon anniversary exercises June 3 and 4:

Miss Mattie Perrine, Jerseyville, Ills.
Mrs. N. J. Myers, Panola, Ills.
Rev. and Mrs. D. E. Halteman, Delavan, Wis.
Miss Hattie Halteman, Delavan, Wis.
Mr. Geo. J. Barker and sister, Davenport, Ia.
Misses Minnie and Louise Campbell, Pleasant Valley, Ill.
Mrs. Gilson, Clinton, Ia.
Mrs. Thomas P. Campbell, Delavan, Wis.
Hon. M. H. Calkins and wife, Wyoming, Ia.
Miss O. Hobbs, Clinton, Ia.
Mr. Neely, Dennison, Ia.
Miss Lillian Hall, Lanesboro, Minn.
Misses Turneaur and Fox, Freeport, Ill.
Miss M. Plattenburg, New Hampton, Iowa.
Miss Mary Van Vechten, Cedar Rapids, Ia.
Mr. Geo. Liversly, Omaha, Neb.
Miss M. Newcomer and Miss Shumway, Lanark, Ill.
Mr. Johnson, Mrs. Johnson, and two daughters, Lena, Ill.
Mrs. Dr. McAffee, Clinton, Ia.
Miss Mahan, and Misses Shambau, Elvira, Ia.
Mrs. Geo. Rea, Grundy Center, Ia.
Mr. Hitt, Elizabeth, Ill.
Mr. P. Tiffany, Morseville, Ill.
Mrs. Miles, Miles, Iowa.
Mrs. C. Scheeres, Galena, Ill.
Mrs. Dr. Nichel, Bellevenon, Pa.
Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Claywell.
Miss L. Heeley, Miss M. Mastin, Miss Holmes.
Miss E. Calkins, Wyoming, Ia.
Mrs. W. Briggs, Des Moines, Ia.
Miss L. Woods, Shannon. Ill.
Mr. Putnam, Running Water, Dak.
Mr. and Mrs. P. Seymour, Rockford, Ills.

The *Herald* gave a very extended report of the closing exercises of the year, but want of space prevents us copying at this time.

PERSONALS.

Miss N. Hobbs spends most of the summer East.

Miss L. Carter is to visit the Seminary this summer.

Mrs. Emma Hagin Cairnes lives in Burdenville, Kansas.

Miss Anna C. Neale is teaching music in Colfax, W. T.

Miss Frankie Warner is still engaged at Brainerdson, Chicago.

Miss Claywell, with her mother, is visiting relatives in Pennsylvania.

Miss Kendall has spent much of her time in Boston since last fall.

Miss Leoti L. West is teaching in the public school of Walla Walla, W. T.

Mrs. Cilla Pollock Bell sends kind greetings from Salt Lake City, Utah.

A spicy contribution to the *Reporter*, from Mrs. Lou Foote Leeland, was read at reunion.

The address of Misses G. and H. Leonard is 24 Worcester Street, Cambridgeport, Mass.

Miss H. Cooley expects to study her favorite subjects in natural science in Boston next year.

Miss Helen Walker has been teaching in the public school of Kewanee, Ill., during the past year.

Mr. and Mrs. Sawyer are to take their yearly trip, this summer, to Illinois, and will visit Mrs. Shimer with other friends.

Miss Marie Plattenburg is engaged as teacher of vocal music for the ensuing year, in the college at Osage, Iowa.

Mrs. Lizzie Cairnes Trimble is living in Colfax, W. T. Her husband is Principal of the Academy in that place.

Misses Clemmer, McDarmon, Woods Turnbaugh, Woods, Kline, and Fisher, are teaching in the vicinity of Mt. Carroll.

Miss Jennie Green sang in April at the contest between the two literary societies of Shurtliff College Upper Alton, Ill.

Miss Mary Van Vechtan spent a large part of the past winter in Boston, hearing and seeing much that is offered by the city at that season.

Miss Strong has been studying music in Boston during the past winter and now has returned to her home in Dakota. She expects to teach again another season.

Miss I. F. Jones is well established as teacher of music and elocution in De Witt, Iowa. We hear that she is meeting with excellent success.

Mrs. Shimer and Miss Joy were most hospitably entertained recently at the house of Mrs. Maggie Fuller Burnside, 811 Washington Boulevard, Chicago.

Miss H. Perrine expects to be in New York city next year with relatives. While there she will enter the Cooper Institute and continue her work in art.

Miss Nellie Brown has been re-elected to the position she has held during the past year, that of teacher in the Third Room of the Mt. Carroll public school.

Miss Vena Hurley took a number of premiums last fall in the art department of the Illinois State Fair. She is devoting much time now to crayon portraits.

The address of Mrs. Olive Place McFarland is Hubbell, Nebraska; Mrs. Ada Hathaway Ward, Eureka, Nev.; Mrs. Anna Roper Thayer, 720 S. Fourth St., Springfield Ill.

Miss Minnie Payne, Marshalltown, Iowa, is spending the summer in St. Paul. She hopes to visit the Seminary next year, in company with Mrs. Ada Hathaway Ward.

Miss Eliza Mann has been teaching in the Troy Female Seminary, Troy, N. Y. This school once had a national reputation on account of Mrs. Willard's connection with it.

Miss Fannie Middaugh gave the Seminary a flying visit early in July. She is teaching painting in New Paris, Ohio, and decorating "terraline ware" for a firm in Chicago.

Miss Alice Lichty has received an offer of a situation in Oxford Seminary, Oxford, O., as teacher of vocal music. She will probably accept, and enter upon her duties in September.

Mr. Henry Neikirk, of Boulder, Col., was obliged to decline the invitation sent by the secretary of the Reunion Society to take part in the public exercises of the 4th of June. He writes with much interest of his old friends, and asks to be remembered to them.

Miss Lura Pennell, with her mother and sister, called upon Mrs. Shimer while she was in De Land, Florida. Miss Pennell has been living in Enterprise, Florida, and in consequence of the balmy air of that health-giving place, is able to call herself well again.

Miss Alice Merritt was obliged to resign her position in the Detroit High School last winter, and go to Florida to try to win back health. We trust the climate gave her what she so much needed.

Mrs. Shimer and Miss Joy unexpectedly met lately in Chicago, Miss Sadie Shoals. She inquired very earnestly about Seminary friends of other days. Her present address is 576 W. Congress St. Chicago.

Mr. E. C. Hungerford is engaged in mining in Crested Butte, Gunnison Co., Colorado, proving himself a thorough business man. He shows his continued appreciation of the Seminary by sending to it his sister.

Miss Della Angle has received a very flattering offer as teacher of vocal music from Stephens College, Columbia, Mo. Miss Angle will probably accept the situation. She visits Carroll and St. Paul this summer.

Miss Elia Campbell has been assistant in the high school of Delavan, Ill., during the past winter and spring. She is talking of going to her brother in Washington Territory another fall, and there engage in teaching.

Mr. James Nimmon very kindly remembered Mrs. Shimer with a box of peaches *early in June*—a time when peaches are a treat indeed.—Mr. Nimmon is now a fruit grower in Dallas, Texas. Mrs. Nimmon will be remembered as Miss N. Rood.

Miss S. Miles was obliged, on account of ill health, to discontinue study in March, and hence failed to graduate with the class to which she has been so much attached. She is visiting friends in the East and will probably not return to Mt. Carroll till fall or winter.

Mrs. Emma Tomlinson Loveland, in company with her husband, spent most of the past year in the far West, either traveling or camping at some place where beauty and grandeur of scenery or convenience of location gave reason for choice.

Mrs. Maggie Moffett Emmert has the sympathy of her many friends in the great sorrow that has come into her home. Her husband, Mr. D. B. Emmert died in Albuquerque, N. M., June 10th, after a very brief illness. Mrs. Emmert, with her four boys, will probably move from New Mexico and make her home with, or near, her sister, Mrs. Stover, who resides in Lanark, Ill.

The friends of Miss Alice Green will be pleased to hear that she has met with marked success as principal of the School at Bradford, Iowa.

Mrs. Minnie Swift Conrad has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Melendy, in Mt. Carroll. Mrs. Swift, while there, accepted an invitation to sing in a concert given in the Baptist church, and won most hearty applause by her pleasing voice. It will be remembered that she was a member of the class graduating in '71.

Some one asks for the address of Mrs. May Button Squire. We regret to say we can not give the desired information. It seems our Button is lost again. We hope the Squire having possession will report to headquarters. We should add some threat about forfeits were we not equally in the dark as to his whereabouts.

We judge that our friends Misses Dupuis and Howard have been meeting with excellent success as teachers, as we see favorable mention of the music and elocution in the report of Almira College, in the *Standard* of June 19. Miss Dupuis was a member of the class of 1876, and Miss Howard of the one graduating in '82.

Mrs. Mollie Turner Buel still entertains her friends with her singing. The La Crosse Daily *Republican* says, "Mrs. Buel has a soprano voice of the rarest type, sweet, expressive and cultured. Her trills are given with most charming precision, and every run is executed with a confidence and fullness of tone that carries her listeners with her."

Miss Sarah Hostetter, whose letter from Naples appears in another column, sails for America in August. Miss Hostetter will have spent, on her return, a year abroad, in travel and study. She seems to have enjoyed very thoroughly her stay, but still longs for Wilderberg, with its home charms, that even the beauty of the old world can not, in her estimation, eclipse.

Mrs. Gertrude Brown Murrah, class '75, has undertaken a great work. She has errected a building and opened a school at Creal Springs, Ill. We most heartily wish her unbounded success in her enterprise. Her many friends connected with Mt. Carroll Seminary as well as those who have known her in other schools where she has gained an eviable reputation as teacher, will join us in expressing good wishes and sympathy in her work.

Miss Anna Bigger has a Kindergarten in Jefferson, Iowa.

Miss Ella Glover is teaching elocution in St. Paul, Minn.

Mrs. S. E. Grow Young, Sioux City, Iowa, is assisting her husband in his business, floral culture.

Miss Maud Nias is spending the summer with relatives and friends in Milwaukee and Sparta, Wis.

Miss Jennie Cummings sends words of grateful remembrance from Buda, Ill., where she has been engaged in teaching.

Miss Martha Powell has accepted the position of Secretary in Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C., for the coming school year.

The address of Mrs. Etta Kenyon La Pierre is box 72, Minneapolis, Minn. That of Miss E. Terwilliger, 349 North Clark Street, Chicago.

Miss Helen Eacker has been principal of the public school of Delphas, Kansas this last year and is to be engaged in Institute work this summer.

Miss J. McKinley is employed in the dressmaking department of Marshall Field & Co., as cutter and fitter. Her present address is 177 La Salle Ave,

Miss Nancy Hutton has been teaching in Nashville, Ill., during the past year. Her letters show a continued interest in the Mt. Carroll Seminary.

Miss Marie Plattenburg has taught of late a class in music and painting in New Hampton, Iowa. She is now the guest of Mrs. John Rinewault, Mt. Carroll.

Dr. Jennie Wishon Buchanan is practicing medicine in Cheyenne, Colo. Her patients detained her so that the visit promised home friends for early summer is deferred till later in the season, when it is hoped the health of the good people of Cheyenne will allow the doctors to run away for a vacation.

Judge Shirk, of Sedalia, Mo., was sent as a delegate from his state to the Republican convention meeting in Chicago, June 4. Later the Judge visited Mt. Carroll relatives and gave the Seminary a call. He went from Carroll with his family to Evanston, and spent a little time with his old schoolmate and friend H. H. C. Miller, attorney at law, in Chicago. Mr. Shirk and Mr. Miller fitted for college at the Seminary when it was a mixed school.

Miss Fannie Middaugh was expected at the seminary at Commencement time but she was prevented from coming by business we hear. She has had a class in painting during the year.

We occasionally hear from our good friend, Miss Edith L. Gould. She writes upon the receipt of an OREAD sent:

"We were so glad to receive it. It seemed almost like being at the Seminary surrounded by the girls chattering on all sorts of subjects, as we were wont to do in those days, but now memory alone goes back to view the haunts of long past hours. It is still gratifying to know, as we see from the personals, that as the ivy clingeth to the oak, so cling to the absent girls the lessons learned at the seminary. All seem to be busy at something." Miss Gould's address is still Eaton, Ohio though the hay fever often drives her to what she terms her "Mecca," Petosky, Mich.

Mrs. Jennie Wortman Campbell is about moving from Colfax to Spangle, Washington Territory. Her husband, Rev. G. Campbell, leaves his charge in Colfax in care of Rev. Mr. Trimble. It will be remembered that Rev. Mr. Campbell is laboring under the auspices of the Home Missionary Society. In a recent letter, Mrs. Campbell says:

"Among the happy events of our western life has been the privilege of entertaining in our home four of the "old girls." We could almost imagine ourselves within the Seminary walls again, as one by one the old familiar faces were brought before us, and conversing about them seemed fairly like conversing with them."

Mrs. Alma Chapman Parker was invited to take part this year in the literary exercises of the Reunion Society. She answered the invitation by saying: "I regret that I can do no more than express my appreciation of the honor you confer upon me since it would give me so much pleasure to be with you and to assist in the exercises. At Anniversary season it will be quite impossible to be in that part of the state. My husband is invited to deliver the Master's Oration at the Commencement of his own Alma mater—of course I must be with him and so will be prevented from sharing with you the pleasure of a time and place I so thoroughly appreciate and enjoy." Mrs. Parker's address is 545 W. Jackson St., Chicago.

We have not room to copy all the letter sent to the "Reunion" by our friend, Miss Dox, but we must quote enough of it to tell her school mates where she is and what she is about:

OXFORD, ONEIDA CO. IDAHO.
Saturday, May 10, 1884.

DEAR FRIENDS OF AULD LANG, SYNE:

"I had anticipated being with you this year at the Reunion exercises, but instead I have wandered away to one of the most beautiful mountain nests you could well imagine. Oxford is situated in the southeast part of Idaho in the very heart of the Rocky Mountains. It is in a small valley called Round Valley, which is so completely hemmed in by lofty peaks that, wherever I look the mountains and the sky appear to meet. We are at an elevation of over five thousand feet, with an atmosphere so pure and dry that sickness is almost unknown.

Our population numbers only about two-hundred and fifty, mostly Mormons, the Gentiles consisting mainly of land agents in the employ of the government, ranchmen, and merchants. The houses are built of adobe, some times boarded over. They are all small with the exception of a few, which are owned and occupied by wealthy Mormans.

The entire country is covered with a thick growth of sage brush, which is an evergreen. The soil is made to produce fine fruit and vegetables, however, when properly irrigated. The principal occupation of the people is stock-raising. Cattle and horses graze on the ranches all winter.

I will now tell you how I came to be in this charming country. I am in the employ of the New West Educational Commission, and was sent here to organize a school. Through the kindness of the people, both Gentiles and Mormons, we already have a fine one started, though I did not commence my work here until the tenth of last December. The building we occupy is an old land office. Though we have a Morman school in town my pupils numbered thirty-six last winter, and thirty-one at present. The ages of my pupils range from six to forty-five. Last winter an old saloon-keeper come with his three children and two dogs. I have also organized a fine Sunday School, the first Oxford has ever had. Sunday is a great holiday in these little western towns. Horse-racing, ball-playing, and picnicing *constituting the principal pleasures.*

THE OREAD.

F. A. W. SHIMER AND ADELIA C. JOY,

PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Mt. Carroll Seminary again offers her midsummer greetings. It seems quite fitting to report progress in this resting-time between the school year so lately ended and the other so soon to begin.

Alma Mater has lately passed her thirty-first birthday, and is coming to wear the dignity of years, a dignity that aspiring youth may vainly strive to put on. With a certain self-respectful attitude she stands before you, having something of the just pride of one who has gotten beyond the anxieties of first attempts. She flatters herself she has won the right to a degree of confidence from the public such as that public gives one who is "settled," or is known as belonging to a "well established firm." Youth may be energetic, ambitious, enthusiastic, but time brings calmness of judgment, a certain air that is bought with experience, and youth can get it only by paying the price. Something of this, the product of time, we fancy, has come to *Alma Mater*. We read this in the stately, overshadowing trees of our campus, and in Pomona's gifts on the trailing vine and bending branches of our orchard. Time has completed what labor alone could not effect.

Mt. Carroll Seminary is no less energetic and enthusiastic than in earlier years. An institution may not live in this age of competition, having settled into inactivity, depending upon its past reputation. There never was a time when one so much felt fear in taking needed rest, that he would be thought a laggard. Oh no! Mt. Carroll Seminary is not asleep. We are only saying to you, she is beyond being considered an experiment. We may have great hopes for early attempts, and a certain degree of confidence in the ultimate success of the undertaking, but this can not amount to a certainty till the trial is made. *Alma Mater* has made her trial, and is not a failure.

Does some croaker whisper, "She is puffed up with pride?" Croaker will remember that Roman matron who pointed to her sons when she would exhibit her jewels. He can not have forgotten. Her words of motherly, queenly pride, have been too often quoted. With almost as much confidence of proving our case, we turn to the sons and daughters of Mt. Carroll Seminary. In every honorable walk in life, in almost every State and clime they may be found. And to these, as the fruit of her labors, and the source of her strength, does *Alma Mater* point.

Mr. W. P. Sherwood gave two of his unequaled piano recitals in Mt. Carroll last season, under the auspices of the Seminary. We say unequaled because we know of no other artist who, with the piano, so completely captivates all grades of listeners, from those with limited knowledge of music to the most highly cultured. Though the former may be unable to understand fully wherein the artist is great, they can not fail to recognize before them a wonderful genius that is soul-inspiring and the latter, feeling this also, find, too, nothing more to be desired in his brilliant technique and exquisit expression.

Mrs. Hazzen and Miss Hamblen sang at both recitals and Mr. Sherwood's sister who is director of the Instrumental Department at the Seminary, assisted at the second concert.

We introduce to our readers Vandelia Varnum Ph. B. whose services have been engaged by our principal for the coming school year. Miss Varnum is a graduate of Alfred College, N. Y. She has added to her study at Alfred, a post-graduate course at Cornell University, Ithica, N. Y., and work at Chautauqua at different times.

Miss Varnum has had experience as a teacher east and west and comes to us with the highest testimonials.

The Professor of Latin at Alfred College says, "I regard her as representing one of the highest types of progressive education." The Professor of Natural Sciences from the same institution adds "She graduated with the highest honors and stands now among our first teachers. She is a hard worker and a close thinker, has fine analytical powers, quick perceptions and clear judgment. She has unusual literary talent and makes it felt for good wherever she is."

"What About Florida?"

"How were you pleased?"—"Were your expectations realized?"—"Weren't you disappointed in Florida?" are among the numerous inquiries constantly received since my return North. Among the hundreds and thousands of men and women who have been students and patrons of the Mt. Carroll Seminary within the past thirty-one years, there are many who have their attention directed to the South, and are saying, "I want to know what Mrs. Shimer will say of *Florida*." To answer briefly, I have, as far as I know Florida, nought but good to say of the country, the climate, and the people. My expectations were fully realized. I was in no way disappointed, except it were happily so. But as I realize one cannot learn *all* of any country in three and a half months, I will not assume to be the authority about Florida that many of my friends seem to expect, but will refer those interested to articles in this paper, from the pen of persons much longer and more thoroughly acquainted with the subject—careful candid conservative men—not "land agents," and so far as I know have no land to sell! I know *enough of Florida* and of the writers of the articles named, to confidently endorse the statements made, and commend to my inquiring friends, the careful reading of all they find in this number of THE OREAD about Florida. I am glad to receive and answer inquiries from those interested, and while I am not a "land agent" either, it has already been my good fortune to assist a score or more in making investments in Florida, and hope to have many more of my friends become interested in the state that I fully believe has a future not to be eclipsed by any other section of the union; admitting as all must, the *climatic advantages* over all other states. I went south for health—was greatly benefitted, and feel that I gained as it were a "new lease of life," and renewed energy to aid in carrying forward my life work here.

F. A. W. SHIMER.

We present below the programme of the exercises of the Reunion Society, as offered to the public June 4.

This Society is not composed of graduates, but includes any former pupils of the Seminary who care to be thus connected with school friends of other days. The quartette mentioned below was furnished by pupils of this year, but the other numbers were prepared by those no longer members of the institution:

PROGRAMME.

Piano Quartette..... Hungarian Dance.
Misses WISHON, GLOVER, YATES and SCHERMERHORN.
Letter from Miss V. DOX, Wilson, N. Y.
Read by Miss E. CALKINS, Wyoming, Iowa.
Letter from Mrs. E. Tomlinson Loveland.
Read by Miss CLAYWELL, Mt. Carroll.
Letter from Mrs. Maggie D. Moffett, Emmert, Albuquerque, New Mexico.
Read by Miss J. MILES, Mt. Carroll.
Vocal Solo..... Miss M. STEVENS, Mt. Carroll.
Essay... Mrs. L. SEYMOUR MCAFEE, Clinton, Ia.
Paper... Editors, Mrs. R. CAMPBELL, and Miss H. MCKAY.
Vocal Duet... Misses PLATTENBURG and WYMAN.
Letter by Miss Sarah Hostetter, Mt. Carroll, Ill., written from Venice, Italy.
Read by Miss M. LEIGHTY, Mt. Carroll.
Poem.....Mr. H. MENCALFE, Mt. Carroll.
Vocal Solo.....Miss C. WHITE, Mt. Carroll.

Mrs. V. Mackay Beede, 1st vice president, in the chair.

Officers of the Reunion Society.

President, Miss ALICE LICHTY.
First Vice President, Mr. R. H. CAMPBELL.
Second Vice President, Mrs. R. B. HALLETT.
Third Vice President, Mrs. NELLIE S. RINEWAULT.
Secretary, Mr. C. L. HOSTETTER.
Executive Committee to be appointed by the president.

Officers of the Alumnæ Society.

President, Mrs. J. RINEWAULT.
Vice President, Miss LAURA COLEMAN.
Secretary, Miss RETTA TOMLINSON.
Treasurer, Mrs. C. Shirk Mackay.

AT MT. CARROLL SEMINARY.

[We cut the following report of Anniversary Week from *The Chicago Standard*. There were twelve in the graduating class. We insert the entire programme for Commencement, instead of the part given in the paper.]

Northwestern Illinois must be either a very modest or else a very sleepy corner of the earth, judging by the rarity of reports from this quarter in our religious papers. And, indeed, the deep spiritual apathy underlying the fact of many pastorless churches in this region, and of conversions almost unheard of, seems to justify the supposition of sleepiness. It makes one who cares for the welfare of Zion long for a great voice to cry out among the churches: "Awake, thou that sleepest, arise from the dead, and Christ shall give thee light."

But a prosperous ladies' seminary in full activity, is by no means a sleepy thing, however well it may be adorned with the jewel of modesty. Mount Carroll Seminary (a monument of success achieved by woman's pluck and purpose) has just completed its thirty-first year of usefulness. The examinations indicated that the work in all departments had been thorough and faithful. The "A" arithmetic class, for example, passed the state teachers' examination successfully. The examinations of such schools as Vassar, Cornell, etc., are occasionally given and creditably passed by classes in this school.

The baccalaureate sermon was preached Sunday evening, June 1, in the Baptist Church, by Rev. D. E. Halteman, of Delavan, Wis.; text, Heb. vii., 16: "The power of an endless life." Though there were several vacant places in the seats reserved for the senior class, the attendance was good in spite of stormy weather. The discourse was full of good things, and possessed that rare excellence of suggesting many more lines of thought than the one elaborated.

On the following Tuesday afternoon occurred the art reception at the Seminary. The extensive north parlors, which in term-time are divided by folding doors into five music-rooms, were thrown into one, and contained a display of the year's work in art, which to the uninitiated was, to say the least, overwhelming. Walls, pianos and china cases were loaded, and as the head of this department, Miss S. A. Sherman, believes that the work when done should be that of the pupil's own hand, and not largely of the teacher's, it is safe to say that the exhibit was a fair sample of what the pupils of this art school can do. Several days' time, instead of two or three hours, and a good fund of general art information would be necessary to enable one to do justice to what was here displayed. Cloudy skies had been unfavorable to the art exhibit, and they continued through the evening, yet a large audience assembled in the Baptist Church to greet the graduates with the following program:

Chorus—Holy, Holy is the Lord,.....S. Downs,
Graduating Class.
Prayer.
Piano Solo—Aufschwung.....Schumann
Miss Guenther.
Recitation—"Lebtwohl" aus Schiller's Jungfrau von Orleans,
Miss Calkins.
Vocal Solo—"Or la sull' onda, col pensier mio,".....Mercadant
(*from Il Giuramento.*)
Miss Hobbs.
Piano Solo—Humoresken, Op. 6. Nos. 2 & 3.....Grieg.
Miss Johnson.
Essay—Music as an Element of Education,
Miss Halteman.
Vocal Solo—"Regnava nel Silenzio," Donizette,
(*from Lucia.*)
Miss Guenther.
Essay—Wie sollen wir Deutsch studeren,
Miss Hobbs.
Piano Duo—Impromptu on a theme from Manfred..... Schumann—Reinecke,
Misses Smith and Myers.
Essay—The Shores of the Mediterranean,
Miss White.
Vocal—Selections from the "Oratorio Elijah," sung by
Miss Clark.
{ Recit and Duet, with Rev. E. Wells as Elijah,
{ Aria, Hear Ye, Israel..... ....Mendelsshon,
Piano Solo—Chant sans Paroles...Tschaikowski,
Miss Lichty.
Essay—Magazine Fiction,
Miss Claywell.
Vocal Solo—Recit. and Aria, "I will Extoll Thee, O Lord,".... .... M. Costa,
(*from the Oritorio, Eli*)
Miss Calkins.
Piano Duo—Andante, Op. 46 .....Schumann
Misses Hobbs and Halteman.
Address—Rev. E. Wells.
Presentation of Diplomas.
Benediction.

The music was furnished by members of the class.

The essays were especially interesting, and gave evidence of minds well trained to systematic thought. Particularly was this true of the address of Miss Halteman (daughter of Rev. D. E. Halteman, above mentioned). She showed how the study of music trains the intellect and adds to knowledge; referred to the importance in which it was held by the ancient Greeks, and to the need our practical habits have of its influence; reminded us that there are good and bad kinds of music as well as of books; dwelt upon its influence upon the home, and, highest of all, its office in worship. Miss Hobbs set forth in well composed and smoothly spoken German, the superiority of the *natural method* of studying that language. Many of the audience smiled because they understood not the strange tongue, while others smiled for the opposite reason. The other essays showed a profitable familiarity with history and current fiction.

The musical part of the programme might be allowed to speak for itself to one familiar with such compositions, and with the standing of Mount Carroll Conservatory of Music. We will only say that most of the performers reflected the highest credit upon their teachers, and showed a mastery in their performances which proved that they had not spent their time in vain. The oratorio selections were specially well rendered, Miss Calkins winning an *encore*.

The tokens of friends to the graduates were beautiful floral designs and bouquets, baskets of strawberries and books, and the presenting of them was so managed as to be only a pleasure and not a nuisance.

On Wednesday afternoon re-union exercises by old students were held in the church. The programme was so long as to be wearisome, but then that fault is a "virtue run to seed." Several letters from old students were read, one from Naples, Italy, others from the wonderland of the far West, and all of exceeding interest. Musical selections, a paper, an essay and a poem, filled out the programme. The poem, "A Winter's Tale," by Mr. H. Metcalfe, of this place (a student here when the seminary was opened to both sexes), was simply exquisite. Thought and execution were alike delicate and truly poetic. Miss Clara White sang Concone's "Judith" with a power and pathos that moved many of her audience to tears. Wednesday evening the concert of the Conservatory was given. The following was the programme:

PART FIRST.

Chorus—Dame Cuckoo.....F. Hiller.
Euterpe Club.
Piano Duet—Reigen.....Jensen.
Misses Shumway and Yates.
Vocal Sola—Across the Far Blue Hills .....Blumenthal.
Miss Mary Calkins.
Piano Solo—Sonate Op. 14, No. 2.....Beethoven.
Miss Madge Myers.
Vocal Quartette—The Lord is My Shepherd .....Schubert.
Misses Clarke, Hamblen, Lichty and Kent.
Piano Solo—Tarentelle, Op. 11.....G. Schumann
Miss Gertrude Halteman.
Vocal Solo—Casta Diva, che inargenti, ... (From Norma) .....Bellini
Miss Elinabeth Clarke.
Piano Solo—Etude C Min.....Chopin
Miss Eleanor Sherwood.

PART SECOND.

Chorus—Charity.....Rossini
Euterpe Club.
Piano Solo—Elsa's Dream and Verweis and Elsa ..... (From Lohengrin) .. Liszt—Wagner.
Miss Nellie Hobbs.
Vocal Solo—Frnchlingszeit ....Reinhold Becker.
Miss Lillian Hamblen.
Piano Quartette—Overture to the Beautiful Melusine..... Mendelssohn
Misses Myers, Wishon, Lichty and Smith.
Vocal Solo—Swiss Echo.....Eckert.
Mrs. B. D. Hazen.
Piano Solo—Norwegian Bridal Party—March ..... Grieg.
Miss Carrie Smith.
Chorus—Waltz.....Vogel.
Euterpe Club.

The Euterpe Club is composed of teacher's and pupils of the Conservatory, and is a voluntary organization. Their leader is Mrs. B. D. Hazzen, Director of the Couservatory, and the delight with which their singing was heard was a deserved tribute to the fine training that produced it. The piano performances were uniformly excellent, that of Miss Hobbs being specially appreciated by the audience. The vocal

solo of Miss Calkins showed that she had mastered the art of so expressing deep emotion in tone as to stir it deeply in others. She was vigorously recalled, as were also Mrs. Clarke and Hamblen. Mrs. Hazzen alone of all the performers, was *greeted* with applause, *hearty* and *sincere*. This welcome, indeed, a Mt. Carroll audience always gives her, and never does she fail to richly reward it, nor to be enthusiastically recalled. She repaid us this time with a choice rendering of Rubenstein's dainty little song, "Thou'rt Like unto a Flower." We count ourselves favored to have among us a singer to whom we listened with unabated delight at the recent Sherwood concerts here, just after we had been to Chicago to hear Nilsson and Patti.

Mt. Carroll Conservatory aims to do work second to none in the country, requiring the study of music to be scientifically pursued, and never treating it as a superficial accomplishment. This concert was certainly an evidence that this aim is well carried out. The influence of the school in developing musical taste hereabouts has been such that it requires a performance of real merit and mastery to stir a Mt. Carroll audience into appreciative expression. Artists of such rank as Remenyi, Litta and Camilla Urso have been before them, and twice during the past year through seminary management, the pupils and all others who choose to come have been feasted upon the piano recitals with musical talks interspersed of that master of his art, Wm. H. Sherwood. His sister, Miss E. Sherwood, as director of instrumental music in the Conservatory here, and her selection in the concert programme, well illustrated some important features of the new school of technique as pointed out and explained by her brother, the eminent pianist.

Thursday evening the alumnæ banquet was given at the seminary, and closed another busy year for this institution, the power of whose usefulness will be felt throughout the endless life.

Since the report of the Mount Carroll commencement, on our second page, was printed, the following has been received and should be read in connection with the account given of the essays of graduates. For this excellent and interesting report we are indebted to Mrs. F. L. Wells, wife of the Baptist pastor at Mount Carroll. We regret that what follows was not received in season for its insertian in the proper place:

Miss Claywell's essay referred to the peculiar place which the magazine fills in the busy life of to-day, and pointed out certain characteristics, which would, consequently, be necessary in acceptable and worthy magazine fiction. It should be recreation, and at the same time have elevating moral tone. It affords wide opportunity for character study, and is a most powerful agent in moulding public opinion upon living questions.

Miss White arrayed the facts of history with absorbing interest, in showing us how the Mediterranean had indeed been, as its name indicates, a *center*, around which had clustered the beginnings of all the best that the world has known in religion and highest civilization.

MARRIAGES.

Miss Isabell Coughran and Mr. George W. Alden. Home—204 Ottawa St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Miss Ellen Call and Mr. Fred Gallup.

Miss Mary Hart and Mr. Lyman Eby. Home—Southerland, Iowa.

Miss Lucy Gillett and Mr. Maurice Rogers.

Miss Evangeline Tomlinson and Mr. J. S. Macpherson. Home—520, South Warren St., East Saginaw, Mich.

Miss Vena Mackay and Mr. Chas. A. Beede.

Miss Olive De Groat and Mr. Geo. H. McLain.

Miss Lou Camp and Mr.——Douglas Home—Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Miss Abbie D. Pinkham and Mr. Edward H. Chadbourn. Home—319, Central St., Manchester N. H.

DEATHS.

January—1884, Mrs. Emma Pendleton Rowell.

March—1884, Mrs. Emma Perrine Eglehoff.

March—1884, Mrs. Sue Shirk Strickler.

The Century is one of our welcome monthly visitors. Each number furnishes such a variety that the different tastes of its many readers can not fail to find something to enjoy. The July number has its full share of good things. These are well introduced by a portrait of John Bright. Following this, we find:—

Recent Architure in America, by Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer.

Nine Graves in Edinbro; Irwin Russell.

Lady Barberina, III. (begun in May) Henry James.

Catalina's Betrothal; Will Wallace Harney.

Cruising Around Cape Breton; S. G. W. Benjamin.

To Sleep; Maybury Fleming.

Academical Degrees, especially Honorary Degrees in the United States; Theodore D. Woolsey.

Peace; Isaac O. Rankin.

Choral Ode to the North River; Chas. De Kay.

Scenes of Hawthorne's Romances; Julian Hawthorne.

Captive; Mary L. Ritter.

The Ku Klux Klan; D. L. Wilson.

A Greek Play at Cambridge; G. W. Prothero.

Dr. Sevier, IX. (begun in November) George W. Cable.

Fate; John Vance Cheney.

The United States Pension Office; Eugene V. Smalley.

The Reversible Landscape; Frank R. Stockton.

John Bright; T. H. S. Escott.

The Story of Myra; Julia D. Whiting.

The "Topics of The Time," "Open Letters," and "Bric-a-Brac," have an exceedingly interesting list of shorter articles. The magazine is, as usual, beautifully illustrated.

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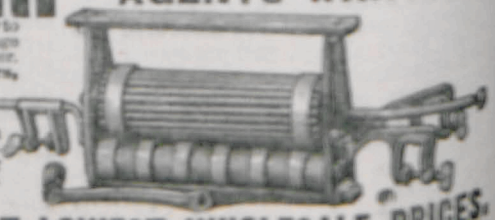

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REFERENCES,

being a very few of the hundreds of responsible names we might mention: Beginning at home we mention, O. P. Miles, Esq., Jesse M. Shirk, Esq., Sarah Hostetter, Ross Hostetter, all of Mt. Carroll, Ill. Hon. Geo. H. Thummel, Grand Island, Nebraska; A. J. Duer, Pawnee City, Neb.; Rev. Geo. Campbell, Colfax, W. T.; Mrs. Rilla (Preston) Elder, Boulder Valley, Montana Territory; Mrs. Lucy Dearborn, Deerfield, New Hampsnire; Rev. Joseph Philips, Beaver Dam, Wisconsin; Rev. Washburn, Pres. Ewing College, Ewing, Ill.; Wm. P. Hallet, Wyoming, Iowa; Dr. John H. Byrne, 231 West Randolph St., Chicago; A. L. Holman, 75 South Sangamon St., Chicago; Hon. Wm. S. Shirk, Sedalia, Mo.; Dr. J. H. Long, 294 East Broadway, New York City, N. Y.; Miss M. A. Currier, 355 Broadway, Somerville, Mass., (near Boston). We might fill the OREAD with names, but forbear inflicting a long list. Persons wishing to purchase an instrument would do well to write to the above parties letters of inquiry. We have given names from the Atlantic to the Pacific, which will give some idea of the extent of the acquaintance of our Financial Manager, Mt. Carroll Seminary, Carroll Co., Ill.

OMNIBUSES AND CARRIAGES

are always in attendance at the depot here on the arrival of trains. Students are conveyed directly to the Seminary at any and all hours, day or night, on which trains may arrive, hence parties need have no anxiety about their daughters coming here.

Expenses.

Our patrons, in looking over the list of expenses, sometimes make unfair comparisons with other schools, or with boarding in a private family. We include a number of items in one bill, and hence the figures at one glance seem higher than do those of similar institutions. Many, in estimating the expenses of any boarding-school, neglect to consider one or two very important matters. We do not claim to take the place of sympathetic, judicious mothers, but we do *try* to exercise care something akin to that bestowed upon the young of the home. The doing of the many things that do not show, such as those who have the care of young ladies will understand, demands a great deal of time from somebody. Pupils, in case of sickness, are treated by a physician, free of charge, unless suffering from a protracted illness. We are very happy and thankful to be able to say that the instances in which the members of our family are ill for any length of time, are very few, the number in the whole history of the school being so small that it can be counted on one's fingers. The hygienic regulations are such as to prevent sickness, and so in general we have a healthy family. We have been successful in escaping contagious diseases. In the twenty-nine years of the school's history we have never had any such disease spread through our institution. The experience of two years ago illustrates the case in hand. There were cases of measles in almost every family in our city where there were young persons, but we had but one in the Seminary building. We endeavor to be as diligent as possible in using sanitary means at our command. All this requires thought, watchfulness and time. Is it not worth the while for fathers and mothers to consider these things as well as the number of dollars paid into the school treasury?

Boarding.

We are frequently asked, "Do you receive students from abroad who do not board in the institution?" We answer *no*. We have made a few exceptions to this when there was special reason given, showing that it was for the best good of the pupil. The cases are very rare where this is true. Unless there has been an understanding with the Principal, no pupil from a distance will be received without she becomes a member of our family. Experience has taught that almost all make better progress when so situated as to be regular in habits, having the study hours uninterrupted by callers, or by going into company. We are held responsible for the progress and conduct of pupils, and we must have them with us in order to do for them what is required. We expect to make still fewer exceptions to our rule in the future than the past.

The Teachers' Pro[illegible]
Pecunia[illegible]

Affords advantages ra[illegible] institution of this kin[illegible] many who would gladly [illegible] a business, and who, if p[illegible] pared would be ornaments [illegible] fession, but who are not able [illegible] the expenses of such preparat[illegible] the aid and encouragement o[illegible] and for the purpose of elevating [illegible] standard of common schools, the Principal has for many years practiced a system which opens to a large number the means for securing a good practical education, and a preparation for an extended field of usefulness, which they could not otherwise enjoy. The system is as follows: To those who have not the means to secure an education, who possess good minds and unexceptionable character, as recommended by persons of known responsibility, the principal will open an account giving credit on bills for boarding, tuition, etc.; the payment of said bills to be secured by a promissory note, signed by the student, if of age, (otherwise by parent or guardian), and a reliable endorser. Notice to be given quarterly in advance, same as payments become due, on time from one to four years, one year without interest. Books and stationery are cash articles, and must be paid for when received. Those who have not friends to endorse their notes, but in other respects come fully recommended as the above, can enter the "Manual Labor Department," as set forth in another column.

To further aid in the elevation of the common schools in the State, and especially in Carroll County, the Principal will give tuition free in the entire Teacher's Course to one student from each County in the State, and to one student from each township in Carroll County, Ill. Students wishing to avail themselves of this provision may apply to the School Commissioner of the County in which they reside, who will, after an examination, give preference to those giving the greatest promise of usefulness. The commissioner, in making selections, will be careful to recommend only candidates of irreproachable moral character, and of decidedly good or more than ordinary ability, to the end that the energies of the institution may not be wasted upon unworthy or incompetent persons. The schools of the people demand the best talent and the highest character on the part of those who aspire to the responsible office of teacher in them. Deficiencies arising from want of proper culture can be supplied, but not natural talent. The candidates applying are required to be: 1st, not less than sixteen years of age; 2d, to produce a certificate of good moral character, signed by responsible persons; 3d, to board in the institution, under the special supervision of the Principal.

The Normal, or Teacher's Course

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†Passenger	3:13 p m
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Hoping that the superintendents addressed will heartily co-operate with us in thus assisting worthy young women and the cause for which together we are laboring, I remain,

Very truly yours,
F. A. W. SHIMER.

Accommodations for Gentlemen Students.

"Are you going to receive young men into the Seminary again?" Is the almost daily inquiry. Our uniform answer is, we have not yet sufficient room to permit it. To answer the many applications we have, we will here explain. For about thirteen years this was a mixed school, having as many young men as young women. Sixteen years ago we were obliged to exclude the young men for want of room. We have since made two large additions to the Seminary, but in each case added room has at once been in demand for young women. In making our last improvement we have prepared rooms in a two-story cottage adjoining the greenhouses for about ten young men, to whom we give the privileges of the school and the opportunity to do manual labor in part payment therefor. Each man can earn probably from one-half to two-thirds his expenses during term time, and in some cases work can be given during vacation to pay arrearages. Or, any whom we accept can come during the summer vacation and work in advance on the the school year opening in September.

As to whom we will accept we have to say, they must be young men of unexceptionable character, correct habits in every respect (no tobacco users or profane persons need apply unless prepared to abstain while here), who have improvement for their object, and are willing to work hard for themselves and faithfully for us. The advantages of such a place can readily be seen. Young men applying for one of these places will please give at once their references, recommendations, etc., and so far as possible their plans for the future, i. e., if they have a course of study in view, or length of time they wish to study, etc., and we will then select from the candidates those that promise the best. Having but few places to offer, we can afford to be very particular. The first few weeks will be "probationary," and if we find we have made a bad selection, the young man can leave without the mortification of being expelled. Let no truly worthy young man hesitate to apply, and if we cannot give him a place at once, we may at some future time. Let no young man of *doubtful reputation* or habits venture to come, thinking to disguise his faults and pass for what he is not, as an exposure, which is *certain to come*, will result in mortification and disgrace that he will wish he had avoided. *We propose to be more strict in our regulations in the future than ever in the past.*